BAY COURIER.

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all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them to the BOMBAY CO RIER, considered to convey official Notifications of the Board's and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were part icularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such ve a reference.

E, 31st SEPTEMBER,

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TISEMENT.

REBY GIVEN, –

or's Books of Assess--32 upon the Houses of the Town of Bombay, pen to the public inspection at the nent Collector's Office in Nesbitt one month from this date; during od, and no longer, appeals will be

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

February, 1831. [323]

[illegible] • ખબર • આપીએ[illegible] •
[illegible] • શેરૅર ની • રૂદ્માંનાં • ઘરોનાં •
[illegible] • શંને ૧૮૩૧ તથા ૧૮૩૨ નુ
[illegible] • નોટંન • શાકેબ • જે • હાલ •
[illegible] • વધુલ • ઝરજે • તેની •
[illegible] • શ્રી • ઝોટ • મધે • નીશાબીજતને •
[illegible] • રાખુજે • આજ • દંનથી • આશ ૧
[illegible] • જેઝોબને • તપાશવું • હોએત •
[illegible] • તપાશે • અને • એ • બાબે •
[illegible] • અરજ • ઝરવી • હોએતો • તે • મુદતમાં
[illegible] • પછે • શાંતલવાનો • નડી •
[illegible] • ઝબરબાકી • શંને ૧૮૩૧ અંગરેજી

બી—નોટંન

પીશ • જુશતીશનં • ઝલારઝ •

जाहिर खबर

[illegible] लिहिण्यावरून खबर कळावी
की मुंबई शेहरच्या हदीतल्या घरा
च्या टाकसा बाबद संन १८३१ व
१८३२ साली दपतरें मेस्तर नोटन
साहेब जो सांप्रत टाकसाचे पैसे वस
ल करितो त्याचा हाफीसांत कोठाम
ध्यें नीसबीटचे रस्त्यावर उघडी ठे
वली आहेत आजपासून महिना १
पर्यंत ज्यां कोणहास तपासायाचो अ
सेल त्याने तेथे जाउन तपासावी आ
णि ला बाबद आपला आर्ज करावा
ला असला तर तीतक्यांत करावा
दत झाल्यावर ऐकणार नाहीं ता
रीख २ फेब्रीवारी सन १८३१ इंग्रे
जी

बी नोटंन
पोस जष्टीस क्लार्क

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.--
hat Merchants and Dealers wish-
ender supplies for the public ser-
reduced rates are hereby informed
ery encouragement will be given to
ho may come forward, and every
tion and assistance afforded on ap-
n at this office, as Tenders will
ter be invited for the supply of Cat-
rain and various other articles re-
at this station by contract; his notice
to enable all who are anxious, to
themselves acquainted with the re-
of the country, any merchant or
who may not meet with due atten-
d support is hereby required to ad-
e Commissary General of the army

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Comy. General,

BELGAUM,
COMY. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
h January, 1831. [360]

ADVERTISEMENT.

are in this Paper for absolute Sale
by Auction at the office of MESSRS.
NG CO. on Thursday
o'clock precisely.
Feb. 1831. [326]

NOTICE.---Troopers Europe Leather Breeches quite new; can be obtained at the Army clothing office, for ready money at Rs. 8 2q. per pair between the hours of 11 and 5 daily.

BOMBAY,
ARMY CLOTHING OFFICE,
3d Feb. 1831. [329]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.---That at one o'Clock on Monday the 21st instant, Proposals will be received for the execution by Contract of the Annual Repairs to the several Military Buildings on the Islands of Bombay, and Colabah, as sp cified in Lists which may at all times be seen, aud upon conditions to be made known on application at this Office.

T. DICKINSON,
Supg. Engineer.

BOMBAY,
SUPG. ENGR'S. OFFICE,
4th February, 1831 [351]

GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, the that Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules for the Collection of Postage and payment of a Bounty on Ship letters to have effect under this Presidency from and after the 1st March, 1831.

1st. Ship Postage according to the following rates to be charged on all Ship letters, whether imported, with the exception of letters to and from the members of Government, and those to and from the authorities in India and England, exempted under existing Regulations from payment of inland postage in India, viz.

	Rs.	Annas.
up to 1 Tola weight.....	0	2
1 to 2.....	0	4
2 to 3.....	0	6
3 to 4.....	0	8
4 to 5.....	0	10
5 to 6.....	0	12
6 to 7.....	0	14
7 to 8.....	1	0

And so on adding too Annas for every additional Tola weight up to (21) twenty one Tola weight.

2d. When letters for transmission by Sea are delivered into any of the Post Offices at the Subordinate Stations under this Presidency they must be Superscribed "Ship letters" and the inland postage to Bombay as well as the Ship postage must accompany them.

3d. Letters will be received for exportation by Sea to any part of the world frequented by Ships from India, and all such letters will be registered at the General Post Office, and forwarded by the Ship which may be designated on the address, or if such shall have sailed they will be forwarded by the first Ship that may be dispatched unless "endorsed" to be forwarded per Ship or to be "returned" when they will be returned, bearing the inland return postage.

4th. When letters imported by Sea are transmitted to any of the outstations the persons to whom they are addressed must pay the Ship as well as the inland postage.

5th. Ship letters received by the Mails from the other Presidencies will be subjected to the payment of only half the prescribed Ship postage.

6th. Packets containing Newspapers, Pamphlets, accounts, Law papers, if left open at each end or bearing a Subscription specifying their contents with the name of the person who fo wards them, will be received for transmission by Sea at the rate of one third of the letter postage. If found howeves to contain any *letters or writing*, double the amount of letter postage will be charged.

7th. Ship parcels deliverable at Bombay containing Newspapers, Pamphlets, vouchers or law Papers will be subjected to the following rates viz.

up to 25 Tola weight.....	Rs. 1
50 do.....	do. 2
100 do.....	do. 3
150 do.....	do. 4
200 do.....	do. 5
250 do.....	do. 6

8th. Ship parcels of the description specified in the preceding clause addressed persons residing in the interior will be warded by Banghy or letter postage i dition to th postage that may

on them, but no parcel will be transmitted by Dawk exceeding 30 Tolas in weight.

9th. The Post Master General shall be authorized to pay to Masters of Vessels or other individuals bringing letters to the Post Office from Europe, America, the Cape, China, New South Wales, and the Isle of France, or delivering them, to persons deputed by him to receive them, a bounty of one Anna on each letter chargeable with Postage.

10th. It is however clearly to be understood that bounty will only be paid on such letters as are safely delivered at the earliest period practicable after their arrival at the Presidency.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
20th November, 1830. [528]

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Mail for Guzeratt dispatched from this Office on the 28th December last, was lost in the river at Gholwar; the contents of it are now published for general information, the D plicates of which will be despatched without any further charge of Postage.

F. BOURCHIER.
P. M. General,

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
4th February 1831. [358]

LIST OF LETTERS DISPATCHED TO GUZERAT ON THE 28TH DEC. 1830.

AT SURAT.

FREE.

1 Dr. Kemball, J. P. Willoughby, Act. Sec. to Gov.
1 The Officers Commanding the Garrison, General Order.
1 Ditto do. Artillery in Guzerat, do.
1 Ditto do. 12th Regt. N. I. do.
1 V. C. Kemball Esq. G. Gray.
1 The late Act. Paymaster to the Surat Division, Military Dept.
1 V. Kemball Esq. James English.
1 Soldier Letter, free.
1 James Sutherland Esq. R. T. Webb.
1 V. C. Kemball Esq. J. McAdam.
1 Returned List, Bbay. Gen. Post Office.
1 Thomas Brett, Esq. C. Malcolm.
1 Burjorjee Furdonjee, Assit. Comy. Gen.
1 Capt. Lawrie, W. Jacob.
1 Thomas Barnard Esq. J. P. Willoughby.
2 W. Stubbs Esq. Do. do.
1 J. Sutherland Esq. Do. do.

18

N. P.

1 Rev. T. Salmon,
1 A. LeMesurier Esq.
1 Mr. Salmon,
1 W. C. Andrews Esq.
1 Captain W. H. Jackson,
1 Sadasew Ramchunder,
13 Suppt. to the Bombay Courier.
1 Colonel F. Farquharson,
1 W. C. Andrews Esq.
1 Mr. Moor.
1 Nasserwanjee Jamsetjee,

23

P. P.

2 Calcutta Newspapers.
1 Dossabhoy Ruttonjee,
1 Dossabhy Nanabhoy,
1 Merwanjee Cawasjee,
1 Captain J. Lawrie,
1 Rustumjee Ruttonjee,

7

BROACH.

FREE.

1 J. H. Pelley Esq. J. Romer,

N. P.

1 Mr. Birdwood.
1 J. H. Pelley Esq.
1 W. Birdwood.
1 Captain J. S. Down,
1 J. A. LeMesurier, Esq.
3 Suppt. to the Bombay Courier.
1 Furdonjee Cursetjee,
1 D. J. English.

P. P.

1 Dossabhoy Hormasjee,
1 Jamsetjee Rustomjee,

AHMEDABAD.

FREE.

1 Captain Ogilvie, V. Kennedy.
1 The Officer Comdg. Northern D. of Army
[illegible] neral Order
[illegible] N. I. Do.
1 Capt. John Raynold, Assist. Comy. Genl.
2 Soldier Letters free.
1 Brigadier General B. Kennett, J. Aitchison.
2 Ditto Do. E Hardy.
1 Captain J. Ranken, H. G. Oakes.
2 Captain Campbell, E. Hardy.
2 J. Vibart, Esq. J. P. Willoughby.

N. P.

7 Suppt. to the Bombay Courier.

P. P.

1 Dorabjee Manackjee.
1 Captain J. Clarke.
1 Furdonjee Nowrojee.
1 Mottichund Megjee.
1 Goolalchund Jetta.

KAIRA.

FREE.

1 The Officer Commanding Guzerat Prov. Batt. General Order.

N. P.

1 Conductor Lawless.
3 Supt. to the Bombay Courier.

BARODA.

1 The Officer Commanding, General Order.
1 Do. do. 23d Regt. N. I. do.
1 Do. do. 16th do. do.
1 The Political Commissioner for Guzerat do.
The Officer Commanding 7th Regt. N. I. do.
1 Lieut. Cooper, do. P M. Genl.
1 Returned List. Bbay. Genl P. Office.
1 The Officer Commanding 25th Regt. J.
8 Hutcheson.

N. P.

1 Lieut Stokes 23d Regt N. I.
1 Mr. Salvadore,
1 Lieut. J. B. Brown.
6 Supt to the Bbay Courier,
1 Capt. N. Campbell.

10

P. P.

1 Native Letter.
1 Bengal News Paper.
1 Rodnul Jettunul.
1 Baba Naffra.

4

HURSOLE.

FREE.

1 The Officer Commanding, General Orders.
1 Do. do. 20th Regt. N. I. do.
1 Do. do. 25th do. do.
1 Major Crozier, P. Delamotte.

4

N. P.

1 Captain G S. I. Paul.
1 Lieut. Teasdale.
5 Supt. to the Bombay Courier.
1 Lieut. H. James.

8

DEESA.

FREE.

1 Capt. E. Mason, M. West.
1 Thomas Hewett Esq. T. Sheppee.
1 The Officer Commanding, General Order.
1 Do. do. 21st Regt. N. I. do.
1 Do. do. the Regt of Bbay E. I. do.
1 Do. do. 2d Regt of Light Cavly do.
1 Lieut. Col. Sheriff. W. H. Foy.
1 Mr. Hewett, J. Munn.
1 Returned List, B. G. P. Office.
1 Lieut. A F. Bartlett, H. G. Oakes.
1 Capt. Willock, R. Whish, Free.
1 Soldier Letter.

12

N. P.

1 Lieut. R. Shaw.
1 Lieut. G. G. Malet.
1 Captain Wilson.
8 Supt. to the Bombay Courier.
1 Mrs. A. E. Green.
1 Nesbit Strong Esq.
1 Lieut. Hobson.
1 Lieut. R. St. John.
1 Capt. Willock.
1 Major G. F. Gordon.

P. P.

1 Ensign R. O. Hoggs.
1 Cornet P. G. Dallas.

2

DAMAUN,

FREE.

1 Returned List, B. G. P. Office.
1 His Excellency the Governor. paid

2

P. P.

1 Sir Juliaô Jorede Salvador.
2 Sir Veunto Salvadore Rodregos.

2

P. P.
1 Dhimjeebhoy Cawasjee.
1 Yezdearjee Cowasjee.

2

BOMBAY.
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
Feb. 5th, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Packet which is now Open at this Office for the reception of Letters for England by the "Upton Castle," will be closed on the 13th inst. at 4 p. m.

F. BOURCHIER.
Post Mr. General.

BOMBAY,
GL. POST OFFICE.
February 4th 1831. [344]

LIST OF IMCLAIMED EUROPE LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Mr. Andrew Gordon, Engineers, H. C. service Bombay.
1 Mrs. Gibbs.
1 Capt. Wm. Watson, 29th Regt.

F. BOURCHIER,
POST MASTER GENERAL.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
February 4th 1831. [345]

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,

1 Robert R Kalley, Esq, Bombay
1 Govinda, Writer in the office of Mr. Lacller, do.
1 Ensign Cormack 22d Regt. N. I.
1 Robert Heaye, Esq do
1 Lieut. Eckford Adjutant 19th. Regt. N. I. do
1 S. Seerm, Commissariant Dept. do
1 Sena. Domingo Cabral do
1 Lieut Wright, do
1 Ao Sr. Agostino Barreeto, servant to Cap. Istamine do
1 Shaik Abdoola Dadabhoy head servant to Mr. Stortee, do
1 Gopall Ragonat do
1 Vorrah, Amichund Rupchund, do
1 Mahomed ben Ahmed Bhoyemeya do
1 Merza Bullahni, do
1 Sapoorjee Sorabjee, do
1 Seedab Khan, do
1 Marratta Letter, do
1 Guzarattee, do
1 Persian, do
1 Marwar Letter, do
1 Lieut. T. Giddly. 11 Regt. do
1 Lieut. Henry Hewet, Hon'ble Company's Foot Artillery, do
1 Dr. White, 13th Regt. do
1 Mr. G. William Leech of the Ship Lady Douglas, do
1 Hormoozjee Sett Treasurer and Accountant, do
1 Lieut. Charles Prior, Bengal Servic, do
1 Syed Bhawooden, and Syed Abdulla Bugdady, do

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General

BOMBAY.
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Feby. 4th. 1831. [346]

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Reverend Henry Davies, the Senior Chaplain officiating at Saint Thomas's Church, Bombay, and the Reverend Randall Ward, A. M. Senior Chaplain at Poona, have been substituted surrogates by and under the Reverend Thomas Carr, Acting Archdeacon and Commissary of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in and for and throughout the Archdeaconry of Bombay within the jurisdiction and diocese of Calcutta.

And that all persons in the above archdeaconry, requiring dispensations or Licences of marriage, under the Episcopal seal, may on application to either of the above surrogates, or to the Registrar of the Bishop's Consistory Court at Bombay, obtain the same on complying with the necessary forms.

By order of the Right Reverend John Matthias, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
REGISTRAR.

5th February, 1831.

N. B. Persons wishing for Episcopal Licenses of marriage, at a distance from the residence of a surrogate, must apply, by letter, to the Registrar, giving the names and places of residence of the Parties, and if both or either of them are under the age of Twenty one years, the names of their next friends or guardians in India, and where and by whom the marriage is intended to be solemnized. [330]

REGISTER OFFICE. Mr. Francis Coelho begs to give notice that he has assumed charge of the Register office from the late Superintendant, and will henceforth conduct, it on his own account on the usual terms. The office is now removed to Meadow street, next door to the shop of Meyajee Ahmerdhoy.

☞ As the advertiser has no means of making advances to Servants, Gentlemen at outstations are requested to accompany each order for a servant with a small remittance, including the fee. [354]

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. A few three Dozen Cases of very superior CLARET ... PHELAN. ... Dozen. [363]

500 *Rupees Reward.*

WHEREAS on the night of Friday last the 28th ult. the Carriage of H. G. Oakes Esq. containing himself and Mrs. Oakes was stopped on the High Road at Bycullah, by certain drunken Parsees in a Buggie, and the Coachman, Ghorawalla, and Mr. Oakes assulted by one a more of the said parsees, two of whom only have been apprehended; this is to give notice that a reward of 500 Rupees will be paid by the undersigned to any person or persons who will give information at any of the Police offices, whereby one or more of the parties still at large and concerned in the above outrage may be apprehended and convicted before the Supreme Court.

H. G. OAKES.

[353]

રૂપીઆ ૫૦૦ ઇનામ

ગીઆ•શુક્રવારે • તારીખ ૨૮ મી • ગીઆ•મહીનાનીએનીરાતનાં—ફેચ—જી —ઓકશ•હશકુએરની•ગાડીમાં • પોતે• તથા•એની•બાએડી • કતી • તેલોકોને• લોએખલાનાં•મોતા•રશાતા • કુપર •એક • બગીમાં•પીઢેલા•ફેટલાએક•પારશીઓએ• અટકાવેઆછે • તથા • ફોચમેન • તથા • ગોરાબાલામો • તથા • મીશાતર • ઓકશ• કુપરએક•અગર•વધતા•એ•પારશીઓએ કુમલો • કીધોછે • તેમાંથી • એખલા • બે • પકડાએલાછે—ખબર•આપેથેજે•કરએક• લોક•અગર•લોકો•જેકોઇ•કરએક•પોલીશ આફીશોમાં•ખબર•આપશે•તેને•રૂા•૫૦૦ ઇનામનાં•કેહલ•શકી • કરનાર • આપશે• એક•અગર•વધતા•પારતીઓ•ઇનુરન્શુવી એ•કુપર•કકેલા•નુકશમ•કરનારા • છુટાછે• તેનાંને•પકડશે•તથા • શુપરીમ•કોરટમાં• તકશીરવાર•ઠેરવશે ☞

ફેચ—જી—ઓકશ.

रूपये ५०० ईनाम

गेले सुक्रवारी ता॥ २८ गेले महिन्याचे रात्रीस यच्. जि. ओक्स ईस्कोयरचे गाडींत स्वता व त्याचीस्त्री होती यांस भाईकल्याचे लोटेरस्त्यावर छाकटे काहींएक पारशी एक बगींत होते त्याहि अटकाविली होती व कोचमेन व घोडेवाले व मेस्तर ओक्स याजवर एक अगर अधिक हेच पारशी याहीं होमला केला त्यातुन नुसते दोघे सांपडले आहेत. खबर देतों जे इएक लोक अगर लोकांस जोकोणि याबाबद इएक पालिस हाकीसामधें खबर देईल त्यास खालिं सहि करणार रूपये पांचसें ईनाम देईल. एक अगर अधिक पारटी जे आजपर्यंत वर लिहिलेला जुलुम करणारे मोकळे आहेन त्यांस धरतिल व सुप्रीम कोटांत गुनेगार ठरवितील

यच्. जी. ओक्स

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26	per do.
Bucellas.....	20	per do.
Port Wine in quarts.....	20	per do.
Do. do. in pints.....	12	per do.

R. & CO. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and CO. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [3[illegible]

FOR SALE.—The ... rrected to ... per c...

ADVERTISMENT.---Mr. W. JARDINE, begs to acquaint the public that he will commence conveying passengers from Panwell to Poonah and vice versa from the 25th Inst. on the following terms.

Each Passenger Inside, Bombay Rs. 40 or Poonah Rs. 42.

Outside Do. 15 Do. to be paid in advance. Each passenger will be allowed to take with him 91bs. of Baggage.

No extra charge will be made for children under 8 years of age, provided no passenger brings more than one.

Owing to the non-completion of the new road on the Bhore Ghaut; two Palanquins with bearers will be stationed at Dapoolee and two at Kandalla, for the conveyance of Ladies and Invalid passengers up and down the Ghaut; quiet horses being stationed for the same purpose for Gentlemen, where no Ladies or Invalids offer. Gentlemen will be accommodated in Palanquins if they prefer it; this will entail no extra charge on the passengers.

A reasonable deduction will be made on the engagement by any individual of a whole carriage. Say 20 per cent. Passengers will be accommodated to Kandalla at the following rates.

From Panwell to Kandalla 25 Rs.
" Poona to Do. 30 Do.

Intending passengers will be pleaseed to register their names at the Booking Office at Panwell, or at the Poonah Post Office respectively, as they may be situated, one day's previous notice being given of the number of seats and the description of Vehicle they may require.

The Vehicles to be run are a Sociable, a Shigrampoe, Buggies and a Carriage of a peculiar construction, capable of accommodating three passengers with comfort. On the completion of the new road on the Bhore Ghaut, two substantial, well built Mail Coaches will regularly run between Panwell and Poonah, when certain rules will be framed and promulgated for the observance of passengers, notice being also given of the time of starting and the period in which the journey may be accomplished. The rates of conveyance will be lowered after the new road is completed should the encouragement received by Mr. Jardine render such a measure practicable. In soliciting the patronage of the public to his undertaking, Mr. J. begs to assure them that no pains will be spared on his part to secure them every comfort and convenience. [324]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, chattels, rights and credits of Jamsetjee Byramjee Luscarry late of Bombay Parsee merchant deceased, may be granted to Manickboye and Ardaseer Byramjee, the lawful widow and brother of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 28th day of January, 1831.

H. W. MORRIS,
[359] PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર

મરનાર•પારશી•જંમશેદજી•બેહેરામજી• લશકરી•શ્રી•મુંબઇનો•વેપારી•તેણે• મરણ•મીલકતનુ•અખતીઆરનામુ•લેવા • શારૂ•શ્રી•મુંબઇ•ની•જુદી જુદી•કોરટમાં•એ•મરનારની•સગી•વીધવા• માણેકબાઇ•તથા•શાંતા•બાઇ•અરદેશર• બેહેરામજીએ•અરજ•કીધોછે•જે•કમુને•મલે —એ•વાશતે•શારૂ•લોકો•જે•કોઇ•એનાં• બાબશતના•હોયે•તેનાંએને•જાહેર•થાએ —તા॥ ૨૮ મી•જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૧ ☞

ફેચ—કબજીરૂ—મારીશ વકીલ•

TO BE LET.---A Commodious and upper roomed house, situated at Mazagon.

Ditto ditto within the Fort in Church lane. For further particulars apply to Dadabhoy Pestonjee in the Fort.

361.] *Bombay, 5th February*, 1831.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,--- that two of my Sons, Pestonjee Framjee and Nanaboy Framjee, are from this date, authorized to sign my name per procuration.

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE.
Bombay, 5th Feb. [364]

NOTICE.--The Public are hereby informed that Mr. James Alexan ... has been admitted a Partner in our ... m the 1st Instant.

A VIZO.---Tendo s... Suprema de Judic... que cartas de Adminis... bens e creditos em... Caetano de Noronh... tante de Bombaim, ... concedidas a Anna Jo... humm das filhas do ... pessoas rela ... sáo por este im... do mesmo,---Bombaim, a 5 de ... 1831.

E. C. M...
P...

ON Wednesday next, the ... FRITH, BOMANJEE ... will expose for Sale a great variet... ton piece Goods, consisting of Jeans, Madapolleams, Bramentes, Long Clo... lored Handkerchiefs, do. Cambric... ties, Cotton Drills, &c. also ... Military Saddles and Bridles, ... Buggy and Carriage Harness, ... variety of other Articles.

At noon, they will put up a p... match'd Carriage Horses, a Roon... a Barouchette, and a Bullock Gh... any other cattle or Vehicles that ... [3...

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. ... just received for Sale on Comm... the following Goods.

Corduroys and Fustians of vario... lour and Texture for Hunting C... Riding Breeches, cricket Batts Ba... Stumps, Battledores and Shuttlecoc... ticorrosive percussion caps of assor... Prices moderate for cash.

FOR RAFFLE. A CAPITAL S... REL ORGAN, value Rupe... Hundred, the same may be seen ... Rooms of Frith, Bomanjee and Co., ... the List of Subscription lies open, 20 ... ets a 25 Rupees each.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd February, ... [3...

ALEXANDER WILSON and Sons, Letter Founders, Glasgow beg leave to intimate to the Printers in Bombay that Specimens of their Types will be delivered to them by Messers Frith Bomanjee and Co, and that any order transmitted through their house will be executed in the best and most durable manner Alexander Wilson and Sons cast all their Typs to the London Standard. [339]

SALE BY AUCTION.--BECK AND CO. On Tuesday next, the 8th inst. will dispose of by public Outcry the undermentioned assortment of Choice Goods, viz. a few Capital Single and Double Barrelled and Detonating Fowling Pieces by Wheeler and Sons on the patent safety Principle, Handsome Carriage Lace, Morocco Skins of Colours, 50 dozen of Madras Turbands, a few pieces of Drill, Long Cloths, Flannels, and Russia Duck, 20 Kegs of Bengal salted provisions, consisting of Humps, Tongues and Briskets, a few kegs of Black and Yellow Paint, 100 Reams of English, French and Portuguese Foolscap Papers, a few articles of Plated Ware, Cut and Plain Glass Ware in great variety, Sundry Wines and Liquors, White Brown Stout of sizes, 50 Boxes of excellent ... and imitation Havannah Segars, a reserve, 50,000 Europe Quills, a ... of useful Household Furniture; an ... P. M. a few Saddle and draught Ho...

Forbes Street, 5th Feb. 1831.

BECK AND CO.---Have for s... Commission the following assort... of Goods to which they respectfull... vite the attention of the public, viz. ... some worked Muslin Ladys Dresses, ... drens Frocks and Trowsers, Tippet... Collars, Silk Fringe for Ladies ... es, Childrens Lace Caps, Ging... for Ladies Dresses, Gentlemens ... stockings, white corded Muslin, for ... Dresses, white Muslin Pocket Ha... chiefs, Superfine French Grey, Blue, ... and Brown Woollens, Russia Duc... Cordroy, Bengal Table Cloths and ... of sizes, delicious fresh Salmon in ... Cannisters, a few cannisters of fine B... Jams, and Jellies of sorts, Brand... Tart Fruits, Europe Snuffs, fine an... drawn Caster Oil, handsome Feathe... of sizes, Bamboo Blinds, ... ings on Rice paper, 1st ... koe and Powchong Tea ... China Preserves of ... Double ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

[illegible]ved
Ben-
to ex-
and is
erson in
ge. [355]

ll by public
f the Rev. F.
Colabah on Sa-
Feb. the household
plated ware, bo ks on
gy, Glassware, Cooking utensils, &c.
d at noon a Horse, Buggy, and Har-
with a couple of ponies, the Goods
e v ewed on Friday next.
[343] *Meadows Street.*

ES AND CO. will on the 9th and
0th Feb. Wednesday, and Thurs-
l by public auction, the Modern
old Furniture, plate, plated ware,
Books, carriages, Horses, &c. & . of
Hughes, Esq. proceeding to sea, at
in Forbes Street, next door to
Beck and Co catalogues will b

2] *Meadows Street*

BAY LIFE INSURAN E COM-
ANY. All persons having claims on
stitution, are requested to for-
e or adjustment to Messrs.
and Co. on or before 1st Pro.
the accounts of the Society
losed.
ay, 4th February, 1831.

ERTISEMENT.
HEREBY GIVEN. That
Dawoodjee Meestry has this
vith Chotoo Meya. Zurdoze
awl or Range containing
situated at Chinch Bunder
Walls of Bombay in the
e House of Mo la Es-
erson or persons hav
and by way of Mort-
n are requested to
e to Mahomed Enoos
rea's Mosque, within
the date hereof, or else
ded therefrom.
ay, 4th February, 1831.

ાડર • ખબર
ીઆંથી • આપીએચજે
જ • દાઉદજી • મીશતરીએ • આજ
ી • ચાલ • એક • ઝાલા • પાંચની •
નુ • છોટુમીઆં • જરદોશ •
એન્યાલ • શ્રી • બાહારકોટ
• મુલાં • જશ્રામએલ •
ામેછિ — એ • ઉપર
લોઢેનો • ગીરવી •
જ • કંઇ • રીતનો
તો • તેનાંઆંને •
ાજથી • દીન ૧૪
નુશ • દાઉતરને
શીદ • આગલ • આવીને •
રે — મુદતપછી • ફોજનો • દાવો •
કરશે • નડી — તારીખ ૪ ફી •
૧૮૩૧ ❋

CE.—The Marshal of the House
of Correction has for sale, Common
oo baskets, manufactured by the pri-
at three Rupees per hundred, with
ong ones for Garden purposes at
per hundred.
ong made from the best wheat
upees per maund, with flour at
Rupee and two quarters per maund.
ycalla, 2d Feb. 1830. [325]

ADVERTISEMENT
ONDER Cassinathjee Prabhoo of
Bombay, has contracted to purchase
nd from Narrayen Sunkerjee, also pra-
o of the same place, a piece of vacant
ind situated in the oart called Curvar
ddy known by the name of Navee wad-
en the houses of Abdajee Alias
goonathjee and Socajee Dadajee,
he Fort Walls of Bombay; any
persons having claims or demand
y way of mortgage, inheritable
n anyother way whatsoever, he she,
are hereby required to make the
wn to E. C. MORGAN, Esquire,
lic tor, within 14 days from the
f, or else they will be precluded
ated 4th February, 1831. [333]

BE LET.—The Mignonette
ottage, with out houses, lately
Verah in the vicinity of Mahim,
althy, airy Situation, near the
with a Garden containing 100
t Trees, which the Owner wi l
ce, the whole to
Rs. 36 per Month.
Hon'ble Constable.
ble at
27]

POONAH.—To be Sold by Auction on Thursday the 10th Instant, if not previously disposed of.

The House and Garden, in the Horse Artillery Lines, and a few articles of Furniture. The Property of the Rev. F. Webber. Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock. [332]

PROSPECTUS.—The undersigned have determined to establish themselves in London as East India Agents, upon a system essentially different from that which has been heretofore acted upon by Governm nt carrying on business under that denomination, whether in his Country or in India.

They propose to confine their transactions to Agency, in the strictest sense of the term; abstaining rig dly from all speculations or Commercial pursuits, so that they will never be tempted to employ any capital that may be placed in their hands for special purposes, in any manner inconsistent with the intentions of the depositor, or its eventual safety. It may be added, that the restriction which they impose upon themselves, will prevent the possibility of their interests clashing with those of their constituents, a contingency by no means im robable if the plan had a wider scope, and admitted of the shipping goods for India; or receiving investments from thence upon their own account; at the same time they will gladly purchase and ship any merchandise on beh lf of their correspondents, and receive and convert into m ney, to the best of their judgment and ability, and remittance in that shape with which they may be honored. Their resolution, to refrain from speculation, will be the best guarantee for the security of such consignments.

Their views however refer principally to the execution of commissions, for Gentlemen residing in India, charging a per Centage on the outlay that they are instructed to make, and they desire to state, unreservedly, that it is their object to render themselves serviceable to those who may think proper to employ their Agency, however trifling the value of the article may be, and whatever trouble may be involved in procuring it. From the personal knowledge of India, as well as from their close connexion with Indians, they are persuaded that, though the ground they propose to occupy is still vacant, their has long been a real and pressing demand for such a medium of communication, between residents in India, and the open markets of London, and that many will gladly avail themselves of a channel, through which t ey may procure the best articles, t at the metropolis can produce, at a cost, including all charges, lower in all probability than the price they have been in the habit of paying for the sweepings and refuse of second rate shops and warehouses, for goods got up, in the most inferior style, purposely for exportation.

The undersigned engage to purchase and ship for their constituents, horses, hounds, &c; in procuring which their connexions give them great facilities, and they can easily, as the plan developes itself, take such measures as may enable them to secure wines, of the first rate quality, as well as other articles for the table, to the special order, or for the annual supply of their correspondents.

It were needless to particularise farther, except to mention, that the undersigned will cheerfully exert themselves to meet the taste of those Gentlemen, who wish to receive regularly the most approved publications of the day, without any admixture o less v luable matter, an object at present of extremely difficult attainment.

It is obvious that transactions, of the nature in contemplation, must be conducted exclusively in ready money, in which light of course good bills as usual will be regarded.

For Agency of the nature in question no great capital is absolutely necessary, but those who may deem enquiries, with regard to the pecuniary responsibility of the undersigned, a nece sary precaution, may easily satisfy themselves that they have funds at command, amply sufficient to meet any possible call upon them. Having said thus much, they may a d, that they will gladly bank for the families of their constituents, who may be residing temporarily in England, free of any charge, and will naturally be influenced, by many motives, to exert themselves, to the utmost in their power, to render any assistance to persons so situated.

With a view to avoid confusion the undersigned beg to state, that, they have r solved upon charging 3 per Cent, as a uniform rate of commission, as well in those cases which necessary involve considerable trouble and personal responsibility, as in those where the execution of the order is more formal and simple.

The undersigned having taken Offices at No. 14, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, have to request that all communications, may be forwarded to that address.

FREDERICK MANGLES.
CHARLES EDWARD MANGLES.
London, 1st May, 1830. [368]

ACARD.—Luxamon Hurrychunderjee Prabhoo, having this day taken charge of the farm of the Tobacco Revenue granted to him by Government, hereby gives notice to all persons who deal in Tobacco, Ganja, or Snuff, on the Island of Bombay, either by retail or wholesale, that he requires them to be fair and diligent in their dealing, and that they will be guided in all respects by the provisions of Regulations XXI of 1827, the least deviation from which, he will take steps to punish to the utmost extent—feeling that he has undertaken a serious charge, he trusts that no dealer either by wholesale, or retail, will endeavour to corrupt in any way the fidelity of the people employed in the management of his Farm; and should any such dealers, in spite of this notification, bribe or attempt to bribe, by payments of money or otherwise, any person or persons, in order to induce them, or him, to commit or connive any hand in respect of the said farm, the said Luxamon Hurrychunderjee must not be consider d in any way answerable or accountable for the same.

Bombay 1st February, 1831. [352]

ખબર

લખશીમંનહરીચંદરજી • પરભુએ • આજ
રોજે • તંબાકુની • જકાતનો • ચુનો • અગર •
મખતો • નોમદાર • ગવરનમેનટ • પાશેથી •
પોતાનાં • નાબામાં • લીધોછે — ખબર • દીએ
થી • આપેચજે • શરવે • લોકો • જેકોઇ • તંબાકુ
અગર • ગાંજો • અગર • તમખીરનો • વેપાર •
રકમબંદ • અગર • કુતકલ • શ્રી • ચુબઇ •
ટાપુમાં • કરેછે • તેઆએ • પોતાનાં • વેપારમાં •
બરોબર • ચાલવુ • તથા • તે • લોકોએ •
શને ૧૮૨૭ નાં ૨૧ માં • કાએદામાંછે • તે
પરમાંણે • ચાલવુ • એ • પરમાંણે • નડી • ચાલશે
નો • તે • લોકો • ઉપર • કરીઆદી • કરીને
શીખશા • અપાવશે — શામજવુજેએ • ઘણીએ
મોતુ • કામ • લીધુછે • તેથી • રકમબંદ • અગર •
કુતકલ • વેપારીએ • એ • ગુતાનાં • અગર •
મખતાનાં • કંમ • ચલાવનારનાં • કરએક •
માંણશ • ખરી • રીતે • ચલે • તેને • બજારવો
નડી • તથા • એવા • વેપાર • કરનારાઓ • આએ
ખબર • છાપેલીને • કબુલ • નડી • કરીને • નાંખે
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ખાબત • તેઓ • અગર • પોતે • દગો • કીધેલો •
કપડવાનો • અગર • જાનીજોઇને • આનાંકા
ની • કીધેલો • દાવો • ઉઠાવશે • તેનો • એજ •
લખશીમંન • હરીચંદરજી • કરએક • રીતનો •
જવાબ • દેશે • નડી ❋

તારીખ ૧ લી • ફબરવારી ૧૮૩૧

खबर

लक्षुमण हारीचेंद्रजी प्रभु याणी अ
जदीवसो तंबाखुचा जकातीचा मख
ता गवरमेंट पासुन आपले स्वाधी
न घेतलाआहे. खबर दील्हिजाते स
र्वलोक जोकोणी तंबाखु व गांड्या
व तपकीर याचा उदाम रकमबंद
कींवा कीरकोळ मुंबई टापुत करी
त असितील त्याही आपले उदमात
बरोबर चालावे व त्याणी सन १८२७
चा यकवीसावा कायद्यांत आहे त्या
प्रमाणे चालावे त्याप्रमाणे नचालतील
तर त्या लोकावर फीर्यादी करून
सीक्षा देवीतील. याधण्यास मोठे को
म मीळलेआहे त्यावरून रकमबंद
कींवा कीरकोळ व्यापारी याणी म
खता चालवीणार यांचे हरयक मनु
ष खरे रीतीने चालतील त्यास ख
राब नकरावे व आसे उदीम कर
णार हा ज्याहीरनामा छापलेला न
कबुल करून पैका कींवा इतरकोही
रीतीचा लांचदेतालव देण्यास इछी
तील त्याबाबद हरयक लोक आग
र लोकास याचि मखत्या बाबद त्या

हीं व आपुन हरकोही दग्यांत सा
पडेल अगर समजुन ध्यानांत नघे
तला आसा हावी करील त्याचा हा
व लक्षुमणं हरीचंद्रजी हरयक रा
तींचा जबाब देणार नाही
ता १ फेब्रोवारी सन १८३१

JUST PUBLISHED
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR FOR 1831.
(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)

CONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetual Register. Description of Bombay illustrated with Lithographic drawings of different public buildings. Chronicle of Occurrences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC FOR 1831. Tables of the Equation of Time, Sun's Right Ascension and Declinations Latitudes and Longitudes of Port, and Places on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, Heights of the Principal Mountains and Edifices; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; Tables of Specific Gravities, and of the value of Annuities on a single life.

Part 2d.—Regulations for the receipt and delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office, Custom House, Civil, Military, Naval, and Shipping Regulations; Regulations of the Naval Fund; Table of Precedence in India; Govt. Loan Regulations; Tables for coverting Bombay into Sicca rupees, and vice versa; Stamp regulations Abstracts of Rules, Ordinances and Regulations of Govt.; Tables of Coins, Weights and Measures; of fees in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of Ecclesiastical fees; Miscellaneous Naval information.

Part 3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and Naval List, with Indices.

Part 4th.—List of the Governors of Bombay from 1665 to the present time, the Royal family, the King's Ministers, The Board of Controul, The Court of Directors, Governments of India and the Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts the King's Naval Establishment in the East Indies, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Requests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Police, His Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Literary Society, Education and Native Education Society, Auxiliary Bible and other Societies, Highland Society, East Indian Amelioration Fund, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, African Society; Royal Asiatic Society; List of Merchant Ships, Account of Insurance and Laudable Societies—Company's Agents at home and abroad—Houses of Agency, Rates of Merchants and Agent's commission, Warehouse Rent, Assistants in Public Offices, European Inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

Births, Marriages and Deaths; Arrivals and Departures in 1830.

PRICE 5 RUPEES, STITCHED AND COVERED.

PLAN OF THE ISLAND.

A Plan of the island, with references to up wards of a hundred residences may be obtained at the Courier Office. *Price One Rupee.* [375

TO BE LET.—The commodious Upper-roomed House, situated in (Khetwaddee) Girgaum, with outhou es, stables, &c. There are two wells in the yard; and a small Garden attached. Rent Rupees 60 per month—Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE, (at JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO'S.,) or to Mr. F. HUTCHINSON, at the Secretary's Office. [347]

TO BE LET.—An airy and Commodious House called Ridgway Cottage, situated on the Breach road. For particulars apply to Hormasjee Cooverjee Moody, in the Moody Street within the Fort.

[349] *Bombay, 5th February*, 1831.

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in a few days.—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.—8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark.—9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of horses and their remedies.—10. "Jactans versus Hokey Pokey," a Sporting trial.—11. Coursing Antelopes with Grey hounds.—12. The Deesa Meeting.

RACING CALENDAR.—Poonah, Surat, Hajeepore, Deesa, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Benares, and other races. [365]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE well known fast sailing ship, BOLTON, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, expected here early in February. For Particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. [341]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office' Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831..... 5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831..... 2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms. [366]

FOR SALE. The Indian Calendar for 1831. Price 2 rupees and a half. [369]

For Freight and Passage to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

THE ship CHARLES KERR, of 550 tons, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. This Ship is expected in Feb. and will be dispatched in all March. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO. [370]

For Passage to London.

THE fine Barque "MORNING STAR;" of 300 tons, G. ADLER, Commander. Has a poop containing good accommodations for passengers, and will sail for the above port on or before the 1st March next.—Apply to Captain Adler, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be seen. [371] *Bombay, 5th February*, 1831.

For passage to Liverpool.

The new British built Ship "BRUNSWICK" of 500 tons, G. G. ROSINDALE, commander, will sail for Liverpool direct early in March, and is fitted up expressly for passengers.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co. or to Capt. ROSINDALE at their Office where plans of the Vessel may be seen.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1831. [340]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th January, 1831.

No. 51. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to explain that it was never intended that an officer who may become entitled to the reward of Rupees 800, on account of his acquirements in the Marhatta Language, under the rules laid down in General orders, dated the 23d of December 1829, should also draw for the same language the Moonshee allowance granted by General orders of the 19th of April, 1825.

No. 52. Lieutenant W. Coghlan of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a Furlough to Europe, for three years for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 29th January, 1831.

No. 53. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to accept the resignation of Captain J. A. Wilson of the Royal Artillery, of his Situation of Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor from the date of his embarkation on board the Ship Sir Edward Paget.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity to express his high sense of Captain Wilson's conduct and services, while on the Personal Staff of the late lamented Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, and particularly during his last fatal illness. The unwearied and zealous attention, the constant care and cordial sympathy displayed by Captain Wilson, during that melancholy period, could emanate only from a deep feeling of duty united with a sincere and warm attachment to the regretted object of his solicitude, which the Governor in Council has contemplated with interest, satisfaction and pride, and regards it as the sure evidence and fruit of a character and disposition of the highest stamp.

Bombay Castle, 31st Jan. 1831.

No. 54. Lieutenant A. Urquhart of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry is appointed Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor in succession to Captain J. A. Wilson of the Royal Artillery, returned to England.

Bombay Castle, 31st January, 1831.

No. 55. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a Lock Hospital at Belgaum from the 1st of December last.

Bombay Castle, 1st February, 1831.

No. 56. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to Sanction the following Establishment of Hospital servants for the Engineer Corps at the Head Quarters of the Institution at Seroor.

One 1st Hospital Assistant.
One Shop Coolie.
One Ward Boy.
One Cook for Europeans.
One Native Cook.
One Bheesty.
One Dhoby.
One Sweeper.

No. 57. A. Laboratory man is authorized from the 1st ultimo until the conclusion of the Artillery Practice in Cutch for the present Season.

No. 58. Lieutenant J. Holland of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry is confirmed in the Situation of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, from the 4th September last, the date of Lieutenant Burnes's removal to the Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 1st February, 1831.

No. 59. At the recommendation, of the Officer commanding the Forces the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Valiant of His Majesy's 40th Regiment to assume the Command of the Troops at Belgaum, as the Senior officer doing duty at the Station, from the 1st ultimo.

Captain W. Foquett, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Major at Hursole from the date of the departure of Captain Crawley to join the Head Quarters of the Northern Division until the arrival of the officer nominated to the Situation.

Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Brigade Major's Office in the Concan, from the date of the departure of Captain G. B. Aitchison, to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant J. Wright of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Cantonment Adjutant at Belgaum from the 1st ultimo until the arrival of Lieutenant W. Macan at the Station.

Lieutenant J. Jackson, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Adjutant to a Field Detachment which proceeded from Hursole on the 20th December, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File.

Lieutenent H. A. Laurence, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Paymaster of Pensioners in the Concan, on the departure of Lieut. Swanson from the District until relieved by Lieutenant J. Carr of the Invalod Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 1st February, 1831.

No. 60. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of Line Serjeant for the stations of Rajkote and Hursole in the Northern Division of the Army.

No. 61. Captain R. Payne, second assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th February to the 20th April next to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

No 62. Supernumerary Lieutenant W. Thatcher of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted on the effective strength from the 26th ultimo, vice G. T. Parry pensioned, and Supernumerary Ensign E. C. Burt from the 28th December 1829, vice Harris deceased.

Bombay Castle, 3d February, 1831.

No. 63. Lieutenant J. S. Grant of the Corps of Engineers assistant to the Inspecting officer in the Deccan, is appointed to erect some buildings at Sholapoor to which place he will proceed without delay; the necessary instructions will be communicated to him by the Chief Engineer.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sect. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1831.

Mr. Alexander Bell, to be Judge and Session Judge of the Conkan.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES, 1831.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

FIRST RACE.—A plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 8st. 7lb. heats 1½ mile and a distance.

	age	st.	lb.	oz.			
Mr. Charleston's G. A. H. Paris...	6	8	7	8	0	1	1
Mr. Eastwick's C. A. H. LittleTough	aged	6	10	"	0	2	
Mr. Williams's. B. A. H. Frederick.	6	8	7	"	0	0	0
Capt. Moore's.. C. A. H. Bedouin...	"	7	10	8	1	3	3
Mr. Hay's.... B. A. H. Price ..	"	8	4	6	3	0	0
Capt. Andrew's G. A. H. Portfire..	"	8	8	12	2	0	0

Time First Heat.—Dist. 17, 1 1, 1 2, 1 2½. Total 2 23.

Second Heat.—Dist. 17 1 1, 1 1, 1 2½, Total 3 21½.

Third Heat.—Dist. 18, 1 1, 1 2½, 1 3½. Total 3 25.

First Heat won easy.—Second Heat won by half a neck.—Third Heat won by a length and a half.

SECOND RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees each Subscriber, P. P. for all Arab Horses, that have never won upon any Course, weight for age, heats 2 miles, to be closed no the 1st January, 1831.

	age	st.	lb.
Capt. Andrew's.....G. A. H. Magic....	5	8	5..1 1
Capt. Mansfield names			
Major Moore's..... G. A. H. Rambler.	6	8	5..2 2
Mr. Charleston names			
Mr. Gray's..... B. A. H. Spy.....	5	8	12..3 3

Time First Heat 4 22,- Second Heat, time not taken. Both won easy.

3D DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

FIRST RACE.—The Bombay Subscription Plate, of 800 Rupees, from the Fund, and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age. Heats two miles.

	age	st.	lb.	oz.			
Capt Hancock's B. A. H. Gentlemen	5	8	5	0	4	1	1
Capt. Moore's ...G. A. H. Giovanni	7	9	0	0	1	2	2
Capt. Andrew's G. A. H. Magic....	5	8	5	0	3	3	3
Mr. Charleston's G. A. H. Paris....	6	8	12	0	2	dr.	

Time First Heat.—1 1, 1 4, 1 2, 1 6.—4 13

Second Heat,—1 2, 1 3, 1 3, 1 6—4 14.

Third Heat,—1 2, 1 6, 1 6, 1 0.—4 26.

First Heat, Won easy. Second Heat, Giovanni well up. Third Heat won easy.

SECOND RACE.—A Plate of 400 Rupees from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, Heats two miles, weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged, carrying 9 stone.

Mr. Charleston's C. A. H. Little Tough	aged..	8	1	5..	1	1	
Captain Mooe's G. A. H. Lilliputian..	aged..	8	4	13..	2	2	

Time 1st Heat.—1 2, 1 2, 1 4, 1 4—4 12.

Time 2 Heat.—1 2, 1 5, 1 8, 1 12—4 27.

First Heat won by half a Neck.

Second Heat wo easy.

N. B. The Course in one part was very heavy in consequence of reain yesterday morning.

SIR LIONEL SMITH, K. C. B.

List of subscribers to a sword and ornamental plate. To be presented to Major General Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B.

Amount Advertised, Saturday, 1st Jan. 1831.	Rs. 19, 716
Names Omitted in former List.	
W. R. Morris, Esq. Civil Service.	50
W. J. Lumsden, Esq.	100
Total amount subscribed Rs.	19, 866

Subscribers at Out Stations and at the Presidency are requested to pay their Subscription to Messrs. Forbes & Co. with as little delay as possiple that the objects of the Subscribers may be promptly carried into effect.

J. H. DUNSTERVILLE,
Secretary.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDER'S.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Charles Kerr..	Brodie	London ...	in March.
Upton Castle..	Duggan	Do	15 Feb.
Bolton	Clarkson	London ..	in March.
Morning Star ..	Adlee	London ..	
Cleveland.....	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape..	

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Cleveland.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—FEB. 5TH, 1831.

Saturday	(	5	45
Sunday..	..	6	58
Monday.....	....	7	58
Tuesday.....	....	8	48
Wednesday	....	9	30
Thursday.....	....	10	09
Friday.....	.....	11	15

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 8½ a 1 | 9½
Calcutta 30 days 106 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 141 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 107 Do. Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 110 Do. Do. Do.
Present 5 per Cent 106½ Do. Do. Do.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are respectfully informed that no Advertisements can possibly be inserted unless sent to this office before 12 o'clock the day previous to that of publication.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We prefer not inserting the communication of "AN ASSISTANT SURGEON," as it is likely to lead to a controversy in which but few of our readers take interest.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1831.

The *Triumph* sailed on Thursday last for the Cape, St. Helena, and London, with the following Passengers.

Colonel Kirkwood, Capt. Keene, Major Arden, Major Hawkins Engs. to the Cape, Mrs Hawkins, Mrs. Morgan and child and servant. 58 men, 6 women and children.

We have been informed for the benefit of those who may wish to take advantage of it, that the brig *Jane* will positively sail on Sunday morning next for Greenock, and that letters to go by her will be received at the office of Messrs. Adam, Skinner and Co. until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

In consequence of the extraordinary fall of rain which took place on Monday and Tuesday last, the race course we understand had become so wet that the Stewards deemed it advisable to postpone the fourth day's races, until this afternoon. Those which are to take place may be expected to afford more than usual sport, but particularly the one for the ladies and bachelors purse, for which some of the finest horses of the season are entered.

We have been favoured with the loan of some Canton Registers, received by the *Jamesina*, which arrived here on the 2d instant, after a remarkably short passage of 30 days from Canton.

The state of the markets (although still in a very depressed condition) we are happy to say appears to be a little more favorable than by former accounts.

In the present dearth of more interesting matter, we have been induced to transfer to our pages the following articles of Canton news, conveying a fair specimen of the timid and contemptible policy of the Chinese government towards our countrymen.

CHINESE POLITICS.

The most important piece of news, during the last fortnight or three weeks, is the invasion of Chinese Tartary, by the Mahomedan tribes, inhabiting the region about 150 miles N. W. of the city of Cashgar. In the Chinese maps and the Peking Gazette, they are called An-tse-yen and are near the spot occupied by the word Seyram in D'Anvilles general map of Chinese Tartary.

The Gazette of October the 23rd contains a paragraph saying that on that very day, a despatch had been received, from Cha-lung-a, the Resident at Cashgar, dated September 26, having been 27 days in coming, in which it was stated, that the Antseyen Tartars had made a sudden inroad on the frontier of Cashgar. Up to the 31st of October, the Peking Gazettes contain daily orders and appointments in reference to this invasion. Yang-yu-chun, a name which appeared among the triumvirate, who acted against Chang-ki-hur (as formerly noticed in the Register,) has been honored with a title, and peculiar seal, conferring very high power upon him, and stations him inside the N. W. pass through the great Wall, with 2,000,000 Taels at his disposal, to provide supplies, and the means of conveyance for an army across the desert of Cobi.

MR. BAYNES.

We scarcely know how to characterize the annexed Edict, an imbecile though harm less attack of this imbecile Government against the late respected Chief of the British Factory. It evinces in a striking light the base and dastardly spirit of the Government, which far from presuming to express such sentiments while Mr.

Bay
even
he rema
cial stat
the very
Macao, a
nearly all t
as a mark of
services

Order from the
to prevent Mr. Bayne
before the Emperor's will respecting h
been received: dated 30th November,
11th December, 1830.

Chung, by Imperial appointment,
&c, hereby issues an order to the H
chants, How-qua and the others, wi
contents of which they are required
themselves fully acquainted.

A communication has been received
Governor, which, on opening, app
follows: "Last year the English nat
reign ships delaying to enter the po
plan for obtaining alterations
regulations of commerce. In
petitions which were frequently
although the Chief Plowden's
was joined with the others, yet I the
having instituted a minute enquiry, h
that the affair was caused by Bayne
and others, irregularly putting
decisions, and forming plans o
tiness, so that all the ships re
hored outside; much of the ca
dy and rotten, and the me
enjured thereby.

"This year Baynes imp
office of Chief, and further
the prohibitions of the Ce
bringing women and maid se
vincial city to dwell in the
factory. And when, at len
failed, and his heart became
ed sailors from the various s
der cover of night, five
and such like things, t
arrange before the gat
guard. Conduct such
extreme of madness a
have been right to have i
principles of extermina
that this was the crime of
not bear to involve all the
fore, I, the governor, stoope
clemency and forgiveness, an
inflict on him the severity of
also did not place an embarg
ships, and stop the trade, I th
all the foreign merchants in the s
nation, there is not one who does
and has not fully heard of this
extreme compassion towards di
But Baynes was very audacio
in every way, contempt of t
would not be expiated by d

"I, the Governor, ha
tion with the Comman
Hoppo of Canton, p
Emperor relative t
ted that during t
moon (15th to 24th
may be received he

"I have now
honor the Hoppo,
to the provincial
Englishmen, Marj

"I suppose tha
as chief, second
change the Committee.
having retired from the
or not he should be sent back to his co
question: should the Imperial will b
hereafter, commanding to take Ba
punish him, it will then be proper to
over for punishment. He must
clandestinely, in the anxious hop
as though nothing had happened.

"Besides ordering the Hong mer
How-qua and the others, forthwith to
obedience hereto, and immediately enjoin
spicuously, these commands on the new
Chief, that he may know, and act
also to bid him on the same day
clearly what cares have been tak
Baynes forthcoming. No excuse or
be allowed: they will involve in heavy g
And also sending letters to the Poo-ching
und An-cha sze, requiring them to u
and speedily command the Kwang-chow-fo
take under his direction the Nan-hae-hien,
together with him, transfer these command
the Hong merchants, that they may, in ob
ence to them, enjoin it on the newly arri
Chief, and his colleagues, that they clearly st
back where Baynes is confined, waiti
business is settled. I likewise deem
communicate these things to you, that
accordingly, you may cause the orders
in practice."

This coming to the office of me, th
&c. &c.

(He here copies the last clause of t
nor's orders.)

Tremble hereat. A special order
Taou-kwang, 10th year, 10th moon,

Memorial from the Tseang-keun,
Foo-yuen, and Hoppo relative to forei
written early in November, 1830. (T
received is not dated.)

King the Tseang-keun (Command
Canton, Le, the Governor of Cant n and
se provinces, Loo, the Foo-yuen of
kneel and report to Hi
mation.

On examination
foreigners of variou
sea, com
during

Macao, in the autumn and winter the import and export goods being all at Canton, where the Hong merchants exchange them, they then move and reside at Canton, in the foreign factories. Foreign women brought with them were formerly permitted only to reside on board foreign ships. In the 16th year of Keen-lung (A. D, 1751,) they were first permitted to reside at Macao; but as yet no permission has been granted for them to be brought to Canton. In the 34th year of Këen-lung (A. D. 1769,) Fe shin, an Englishman, brought up a foreign woman to reside at Canton: the foreign woman was taken in custody back to Macao, and a strict prohibitory proclamation was issued. There are still records hereof that can be examined. After the 34th year of Këen-lung there have been reports of foreign women being clandestinely brought to Canton, or residing there for several days; but it has been without any one being aware thereof, and they have afterwards been taken back to Macao: when this has been the case there are no records to be examined.

It appears on enquiry, that in the spring of the present year, foreign women came to Canton, and resided here secretly; but just when orders were being issued to the Hong merchants to drive them away, they returned to Macao. The English Chief Baynes has now again brought foreign woman to Canton to reside in the ...y's foreign factory. And moreover the ...reign merchants, coming on shore from ...ips, have entered their factories sitting ...chairs. Your Minister Le issued orders ...ong merchants immediately to drive out ...gn woman, and bid her return to ...and not hereafter to permit foreign ... when entering their factories, to get ...n chairs or sit in "shoulder carriages." ...enticated that the said chief and others ...ly thereon came to the four offices of us ...ters and at each presented a petition, ...r foreign women to reside in their ... and for permission to be granted ...an chairs. The language of the pe... not clear and perspicuous, and the ...y was far from humble. We your ...ave all with strictness rejected their ...nd ordered them still to obey old re... and not in the least oppose them.

... chief and others having heard it ...ted outside, that soldiers were to be ... surround and expel the foreign ... and foreign women, became fearful ...cious in their minds, and sent a gene... to all the ships, anchored at Whampoa, ...g above 100 sailors, under cover of night, ...e several guns, musket, &c., conceal them ...hold of a small vessel, and clandestinely ...ith them into the foreign factories in ... provincial city. The military stations ...tely got information or this, and, we, your ...instantly gave sacred orders to the ...cers of the military stations, on land ... to make the least noise or motion, ...h with increased vigilance, and ...nd Heen Magistrates and the ...appoint trusty attendants in ...examine carefully and suppress ... not permit native traitorous ... on to instigate and befool ...eateriot; that thereby the ...lace might be prevented ...ed or suspicious. We, at ...ered the Hong merchants ... to demand steruly of the said ...gners why they secretly brought guns, &c. ...ir factories? and what were their inten... It is authenticated that they declared that it was really because they had heard, that ...oldiers should be immediately appointed to take ...the foreign man and foreign woman and drive ...h both out, that in the fear and excited feel ... of the moment they took the muskets and ...s which they had brought in their ships for ...defence of their persons, and brought them ...uring the night; and that they really did not ... that guns were things which were not ...itted to be brought up. On examination ...ur ministers find, that the said foreigners ...in coming up to Canton and going down to Macao, have hitherto been permitted to carry two or three muskets with them, to protect themselves against thieves; this is really not prohibited. But as to the guns on board the ships, for many years they have not been allowed to be brought to the factories at Canton.

We again commanded the said foreigners speedily to take the guns and muskets, and immediately carry them back to the ships; and to make the sailors return quickly to Whampoa. After the lapse of some days the said foreigners took the muskets and carried them away; and the sailors scattered and returned; but the guns still remain planted within the gate of the foreign factory. The Hong merchants, also, were requested to solicit for them, that a short time might be granted before the foreign women were again ordered to return to Macao. We, your ministers considering that the said foreign ... Baynes, in the first place, secretly brought a foreign woman to reside in his factory; and in the next place, clandestinely transported guns and weapons from the ships to guard against being surrounded and expelled, both which are acts of presumption and of opposition to old regulati..., mad, rebellious, and irregular ... now again ordered the foreign woman ... in custody back to Macao, and the ...are still retained to be all carried back ...s and kept there. If they really act in ... to these orders, and do not oppose, ... ministers, looking up, will take the ...tentions entertained by your sacred ... trade, and inflict a heavy punishment on them: we decidedly will not presume to make the least accommodation with them thereby leading to the increase of the unruly disposition of the obstinate foreigners.

We, your ministers consider that, tho' this time the offences of the foreigners in opposing prohibitions have not brought us to the necessity of employing soldiers; yet the said foreigners riginal disposition unyielding and unfathomable. of it be necessary to keep them in awe by a military force, then it will be incumbent on your minister King to appoint officers and soldiers of the eight Banners (that is Tartars,) both on land and water, and unite them with those officers and soldiers whom your minister Le will appoint, that they may conjunctly manage the business.

Again we, by express, present a prepared memorial. Because this business has relation to foreigners and involves the dignity of the Empire we dare not refrain from stating the facts. With reverence, we, in conjunction with your minister King, the Too-tung of the right wing unitedly present this secret memorial begging your Majesty's sacred glance at it. A respectful memorial.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Crofton, H. M. 6th Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. Wilson, 26th N. I. from Kalludghee.
Lieut. Sinclair, Artillery, from Deckan.
Captain Daly, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, from Deckan
Captain Masters, H. M. 4th Dragoons. from do.
Lieut. Hemson, do. do. do. do. do
Captain Havelock, do do do. do. do.
Capt. C. W. Watkins, E. Regt,
Surg. J. Stokes, Nizam,s Service.
Capt. J. Forbes, Staff. from Poonah.
Vety. Surg. J. Tims, H. M. 94h Lt. Dragoons from Kirkee.
Capt. Holland, Assist. Com. Gen. from Belgaum.
Ensign J. Browne, 1st Gr. Regt. Interpreter, H. M 40 Regt.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Pearse, M. Engineers to Jaulnah.
Lieut. Col. Roome, 20th N. I. to Europe.
Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, 49th M. N. I. do.
Lieut. S. Landon, 16th Reg.. N. I. Baroda.
Capt. Slight Engineers, Khandalla.
Lieut. J. Bishop, Seroor.
Lieut. C. J. Curtis, 18th Regt. N. I. to Neilgherry Hills.
Major Geo. Arden, Bombay Army to England.
Capt. C. W. Watkins, B. E. Regt.
Lieut. Col. E. Hardy, Qr. Mr. Gen. to Bore Ghaut.
Ensign E. P. Lynch, 16th Regt. N. I. to Sea.
Lieut. James Carr, Pay Master, S. K.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday the 25th of January, by the Reverend T. Carr, Acting Archdeacon, Edward John Stracy Esq. of the Civil Service, to Isabella Jane Hughes, Daughter of George Fenner Hughes, Esq. Magistrate of Police.

DEATH.

At her Father's House, at Colabah, after a long and painful illness, Suzannah Leonora Thompson, Widow of the late Lieut G. W. Thompson, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot, aged 29 years, 11 months, and 15 days, has left three Infant Children and a Circle of relations to lament her loss.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28th. Ship Brunswick, George G. Rosindale, Master from London, left Portsmouth, 3d Sept. 1830, Touched Point de Galle, 10th Jan. 1831. left it 12th.

30th. His Majesty's Ship Challenger, Chas. Howe Fremantle, Esq. Capt. from Cratchey, left 24th Jan. 1831.

Do. Ship Sumdany, Abboobucker, Nacquedah, from Pello Penang, 15th Dec.

Passengers.—40 Natives.

31st Brig Hamedoo, J. Batta, Master from Columbo, 9th Jan. Cochin, 20th do. 1831

Passengers —Cimamarcan and Servant.

February 2d Barque Jamesina Thomas Hector, Master from China, left Macao, 3d January, Singapore 12th January.

Do. Portuguese Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Ld, Ehcarnacao, Master, from Macao 11th Nov.

3d Barque Prince of Wales, Husson Cauder, Nacquadah, from Siam, 20th Nov.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30th. Ship Sir Ed. Paget, Wm. Bourchier Master, to Cape of Good Hope and London.

Passengers.—As per Courier of the 29th Inst.

Do. French Ship L' Ernest, A. Dufresne, Master to Bordeaux, touching at Malabar Coast.

3d Ship Triumph, Thomas Green, Master to London.

Passengers.—See in preceding column.

Do. Barque Minerva. J. B. Blake, Master, to Columbo and the Straits.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Lady Douglas, Jean, Huddersfield, Morning Star, Brunswick.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, George Cruttenden, Virginia, Newton, Sumdany, Hamidoo. Jamesina, Prince of Wales.

PORTUGUESE.—Brilliant e, Cassadore, Conde de Bi Pardo.

PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.

SWEDISH.—Preciosa.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon.

HON COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War*—Tigris.

MADRAS.

The Sixth day's drawing of the Forty eighth Madras Government Lottery, Third class, took place on 20th January, 1831.

PRIZES.

No. 5032 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

No 2665 a Prize of 1000 Rupees.

Nos. 5741 and 5997 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos 284 327 587 and 4518 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Nos. 23 122 153 177 195 506 976 1053 4180 1144 2275 2426 2452 2743 3029 4028 4478 4578 4601 5137 5368 and 5635 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 120 *Rupees each.*

48 53 144 193 239 255 290 352 3172 3206 3371 3433 3436 3493 3561 3349 4650 3702 3791 3886 3893 3976 3992 3993 4033 4150 4171 4233 4351 4384 4387 4414 5451 4402 4682 4697 4802 4995 5063 5151 404 5441 5442 5837 5839

CALCUTTA.

The Governor General entered the cantonments at Cawnpore at 8 A. M. of the 6th instant, when a salute of 21 guns was fired. At half past 3 on the afternoon of that day, the whole of the Corps in cantonments, with the Horse Artillery, were drawn up in line for his Lordship's inspection, and passed round in review order; after which all marched to their Lines except H. M's 11th Dragoons, and 44th Foot, and 44th Native Infantry, which three Corps went through several manœuvres. On the 5th inst. it was notified in Orders that the Governor General would see gentlemen, and that Lady William Bentinck would receive ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock of the following day. Early on the 6th inst. further orders were issued, stating, that at half past 10 of that morning, General Sleigh would introduce Commanding Officers to the Governor General at a Levee who were directed to present all their Subordinate Officers in due form; in obedience to which instructions all the Officers at the station attended at the Levee; after which many ladeis and gentlemen paid their respects to Lady William Bentinck.

The 11th Dragoons, of which the Right Hon. the Governor General is Colonel, were to give a dinner to his Lordship on the evening of the 7th inst. to which all heads of Corps and of departments were invited. It is understood that his Lordship's departure from Cawnpore was fixed for the morning of the 11th inst.—*Beng. Hank. Jan.* 12.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—January 10. Ship Cambridge, John Barber, from Portsmouth 20th August.

January 11. H. C. Steam Vessel Irrawaddy, C. H. Vest, from Pooree (date not mentioned) and Khyook Phyoo 7th January.

January 15. Ship Resolution, A Geares, from Guasco 15th September and Singapoore 17th December—Brig Zoroaster, W. Prentice, from Rangoon 25th December.

January 16. Ship David Scott, J. Jackson, from London 10th August.

DEPARTURES.—January 12. Ship Sultan, T. Mitchell, for Persian Gulph.

January 14. Ship Orontes, W. T. Parker, for London—Bark Arar, J. Drysdale, for ditto.

January 15. French Ship Constance, Delany, for Bourbon,

January 16 H. C. C. Ship Protector, G. Waugh, for London, and Ship Success, W. Duraut, for China from Cooley Bazar.

January 16. Ship James Sibbald, E. Cole, for London, and Ship William Wilson, J. Landle for Muscat, from Kidderpore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta on the 10th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, Thomas Snodgrass Fast, Lieut. 59th Regiment, to Miss S. H. Gillespie.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 10th January, at the Armenian St. Nazareth's Church, by the Reverend Mr Johannes Galistan, M. M. Mamuk, Esq. to Miss Sarah, the eighth Daughter of the late Johannes Sarkies, Esq.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 14th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. David Clark, to Miss Matilda Cheese Sutherland.

At Calcutta, on the 15th January, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, John Hadley D'Ovly, Esq. Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Mary Fendal

At Cawnpoore, on the 4th January, by the Reverend James Whiting, Mr. John Walker, Son of Assistant Commissary of Ordnance A Walker, to Miss Amelia Mills.

At Quilon, on the 20th December by the Reverend Mr. Stewart, William Strickland, Esq. of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Grace Wickede, 3d Daughter of the late Captain Wickede, of his Majesty's Danish Service.

SINGAPORE.

SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS, JANUARY 1st. British brig Mahmoody, Zin Labitin, from Penang 20th Dec.

6th British brig Lee Goas, Ling Hoon, from Penang 25th Decr.

" British brig Soenhia, Tad Hok Chen, from Penang 25th Dec.

" British brig Julia, Pee Cheang, from Penang 25th Decr.

DEPARTURES.—2d. Dutch Ship Lord Minto, Seys Abdy bukkah, for Palembang.

" Brit. barque Sherburne, G. White, for Calcutta, 3d. Dutch Ship Jaddol Kurrim, Seyd Ben Ahmed for Palembang.

" H. C. S. Ernaud, A. Corstorphan, for Calcutta. British Ship Flora, James Sherriff, for Malacca Penang and Calcutta.

CAPE.

(*From the south African Com. Adv. Oct.* 30.)

GENERAL NOTICE OF MADAGASCAR.

"This noble Island,' observes Pinkerton, (Modern Geography, vol. 2, p. 755, 3d edition) "is about 480 geographical miles in length, by about 220 of medial breadth, being esteemed one of the largest in the world, though seemingly exceeded by Borneo and Papua, and still more by new Holland, if the latter must be classed among islands'

Pinkerton's statement is by no means satisfactory. Madagascar is considerably larger than the dimensions above given. The Island extends from 12 8. to 25. 40. South longitude, and from 43. 41. to. 50. 30. East longitude, meridian of Greenwich. It would therefore be more correct to say, the country is from 8 to 900 miles in length, and varying considerably in breadth, from 200 to 300 miles. It lies off the Eastern Coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mosambique Channel. It is ... from the Cape of Good Hope about, which lies opposite to Mosambique, distant abou 90 leagues.

"It seems," says Pinkerton, "to have been unknown to the ancients; for Ptolemy's geography of Eastern Africa appears to terminate with the Isle of Pempa, probably his Menuthias, he being a stanger to the Islands ... Zornzibar and Monfia, with the Islands of Comoro. His Cape Prasum is probably some head-land a little further to the South, discovered at a distance by some ship navigating these seas. However this may be, the first certain mention of Madagascar is by Marco Polo, in the thirteenth century, who describes it by its present name, having received his knowledge from the Arabs."

The Europeans are said to have first discovered Madagascar in 1506, when Laurence Alimeida, son of the first Portuguese Viceroy, sent to the East Indies, touched at it. The Portuguese gave it the name of the Island of Saint Laurence, either from the name of its discoverer, or, agreeably to a custom which then prevailed, from the name of the Saint, whose festival was celebrated on the day of its discovery, The French Navigators, in the reign of Henry IV gave it the name of Isle Dauphin. The Persians and Arabs know it from time immemorial, under the name of Serandib. The Arabs, to the present day, carry on an extensive trade with some of its provinces particularly with Iboina, in the North-west, called by several writers Bovana,

Rochon remarks that the Moorish vessels, when they set out from the ports of the Red Sea, directed their course for the most part to the gulph of Persia; but it was not uncommon to see them stretch along the Coasts of Abyssinia, and without losing sight of land, enter the channel of Mosambique. In this channel they traded alternatly with the inhabitants of the Coast of Africa, and the Islanders of Madagascar. The chief Ports visited by them in Madagascar were Mojanga, otherwise called Bombetok, and Vingora. At present several Arabs are settled as Traders on the Eastern Coast of the Island, particularly in the provinces of Betsimisaraka, Betanimena, and Matitanana.

The origin of the name of Madegasse, or Madagascar, is involved in uncertainty. It does not appear to be a nutive term. The Islanders sometimes call themselves Malagasy, or Malagache, and their country Madagascar; but only as they have acquired these names of Foreigners visiting the Island. The Natives on the Coast sometimes call the Island Nosindambo, which signifies "the Island of Wild Hogs;" probably on account of the abundance of these animals found in the country." But generally speaking the Malagasy, instead of giving one name to the whole Island, speak of the several provinces respectively, or if they have occasion to speak of the whole country, usually employ some kind of paripharasis, as "Izao rehetta izoa,—"All this entirely." "Ny tany rehettra," —"All the country": or, as expressions more emphatic, or far more flattering to the national vanity,—"This beneath the skies,—"Upon the earth and beneatn the skies." An expression frequently employed in the public Kabarys or assemblies of the people, and which was placed on the coffin of the late Radama as descriptive of the extent of his sovereignty, is, "Ny anivony ny riaka,—signifying, literally, "The, in the midst of the flood or torrent,"—"that which is surrounded by water;"—a paraphrasis for Island. This name for Island is however, used only in this particular connexion, The proper Malagasy word for island is, "Nosy." Hence the Isle of St. Mary is called "Nosy Ibrahim," —the Island of Abraham.

The Malagasy generally describe themselves in some manner corresponding with the above. They speak of their country by its great districts or provinces; and they speak of themselves as belonging to those provinces respectively as Hovas, Sakalavas, Betanimera, &c. In describing themselves, however, as subjects of one empire or government, they call the Ambaniandro, or Ambanilanitra, (names given them by Radama) signifying "beneath the day" —"beneath the sky"; expressions far more characteristic of their vanity, as including all who enjoy the light, than of true intellectual or moral condition.

Madagascar has been estimated to contain about two hundred millions of acres of land. Probably one hundred and fifty milions would be a more correct computation. Of these an extremely small proportion is in a state of cultivation, and the face of the country is far from meeting those glowing representations of universal beauty and fertility, with which various writers have described the Island. There is more oriental exaggeration than of sober truth in painting Madagascar as presenting to the traveller all that is charming to the eye and the imagination. Neither the powers of Nature nor those of Art have been exhausted there:—the former indeed, has effected much in some favored spot; but the latter extremely little. The island unquestionably possesses capabilities of becoming a much more productive and beautiful country than it now is.

As the luhabitants advance in the career of improvement, its marshes will be drained, its forests gradually cleared away, its meadows cultivated,—and then, of course its malignant fevers will be dissipated and the face of the land will smile amidst a new and delightful luxuriance: but after all an immense portion of the island forbids the expectation of that high state of cultivation, with rich and external verdure, the imagination has usually associated with a tropical climate. Sterile and primitive rock stretches over a large part of the surface of Madagascar; and this, with vast morasses, and

Rochon's observation is perfectly just, that the extent of the Island, together with the richness of its soil and productions, seemed to offer to the people who should make a conquest of it, commercial advantages which they could not certainly have suffered themselves to neglect. The Europeans would have acquired more solid and lasting advantages had they endeavoured to introduce industry and the arts into those countries which are destitute of them. Tnese presents would not have been unproductive; and commerce would have soon experienced how much preferable that mild and humane method is to unjust and cruel means which they employed to subdue the unfortunate inhabitants of all those countries which held forth to them any new objects of wealth. These remarks are sufficient to illustrate what may be termed, the natural capabilities of Madagascar, and the reasons why those capabilities have not yet been rendered available to their amplest extent. May the future intercourse of foreigners with the Malagasy he conducted on such enlightened, and benevolent, and just principles, as may indemnify both parties for the mistakes of the past!

EUROPE.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

The following are some Extracts from the Report of the Lords' Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of Affairs of the East India Company, and into the trade between Great Britian, the East Indies and China.

The committee first directed their attention to the situation of the territorial finance of India and examined the Accountant General and the Auditor General of the East India Company, with the view of placing upon their Minutes a concise statement of financial results of the years which have elapsed since the commencement of the existing Charter; showing the manner in which the *deficiency* of the territorial revenues has been supplied, the extent to which they have received direct and indirect assistance from the commercial resources of the East India Company, the present inadequacy of these revenues to meet the charges, and the amount in which the charges are expected to be diminished in future years by the various reductions of civil and military establishments which have been actually effected, or are now in progress. * * * *

The chief manufactures of India having been supplanted to a great extent by the manufactures of England, not only in the market of this country, but in that of India itself, it has become an object of the deepest interest to improve the productions of the soil, the Committee therefore instituted a full inquiry into the quality of the silk and of the cotton of India and into the measures which might be adopted for their improvement, they likewise made inquiries as to sugar, tobacco, and other articles of Indian produce.

In the course of this investigation they were led to inquire how far the residence of Europeans in India, for the prosecution of commercial objects, had been productive of benefit, and whether it would be expedient to remove all restrictions upon such Native subjects of his Majesty as may desire to establish themselves in the interior.

The first question which presented itself was under what law such Englishmen should be placed, and the Committee made inquiries from retired Judges of the Supreme Courts, and from other equally competent persons, as to important and difficult questions, and generally as to the mode of distributing justice, and as to the laws and regulations under which it is administered. They inquired whether the judicial functions were exercised in the provinces by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the law, what means of acquiring that knowledge were within the reach of the Company's servants, and what means existed for preserving it amongst the natives. They obtained much information upon all matter connected with the police of the country and with the administration of justice, and they regarded with particular interest the evidence as to the fitness of the natives for the discharge of judicial functions in the several capacities of Judges, Assessors, and Jurymen.

The general fitness of the natives for civil employment has been the subject of anxious inquiry, in the hope that it might be found practicable to raise them to higher stations in the service than any they have hitherto enjoyed, and thus to elevate their character, and give to the country a cheaper and a more popular Government.

With this veiw it became necessary to inquire into the means of native education, and evidence was obtained not only as to this point, but as to the best mode of educating the European servants of the East India Company, both in England and in India.

A Gentleman deputed by the half-castes of Calcutta was heard in explanation of the peculiar position in which the class to which he belongs is placed under the existing law.

General information has been obtained as to the state of the country now and in former times, and as to the condition of the people; and particular inquiry was made into the extent and nature of the state of slavery as it exists in Malabar and in other parts of India.

The practice of *Suttee*, with regard to which some opinions were offered, is now abolished in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

Having examined the gentlemen now in England conducting, and into the profits of, the trade *with China*. They were desirous of conparing the conduct of that trade by the Americans, and by the officers of the Company's ships, with this conduct by the Company's servants at Canton, and of comparing likewise the charge of freight now borne by the Americans with that at present by the Company, and with that which would be incurred by private merchants of England. They thought it particularly expedient to inquire into the result of that portion of the trade with China which has been carried on by the Americans in the export of British manufactures, and to contrast it with the result of similar exports made by the East India Company.

Another subject of inquiry has been, whether, in the event of the trade being opened, the British merchant would be enabled to engage in it with greater advantage than the Americans.

Endeavours have been made to ascertain whether, in the event of any considerable extension of the exports to China, profitable returns could be obtained in *tea* and in the articles of Chinese produce; but particular whether a much larger quantity of tea could be obtained at Canton of the same quality as that now furnished to the Company, without occasioning a proportionate increase of price.

How far the trade of foreign nations now derives advantage from the influence of the East India Company with the authorities at Canton, and whether, without the influence, the apprehended exactions of the Chinese authorities, and of the monopolists of the Hong, could be so resisted as to secure the continuance of a profitabl commerce,are questions into which much inpuiry has been made.

The House not having required from them an opinion upon the great and complicated question which were submitted to their investigations the Committee have thought it most advisable to confine themselves to a statement of the manner in which they have endeavoured to perform the duty of inquiry which was imposed upon them.

July 19, 1830.

GREAT REVOLUTIONS.

It is remarked that the great Revolutions of Europe have occcurred in the month of July. In that month two revolutions were operated, which rendered famous the eighteenth century, and changed the face of the Old and New World. The Revolution of the United States of America occurred on the 4th of July. The French Revolution (1789) on the 14th of July. The United Provinces date their Revolution from the month of July, 1581. The present French Revolution in July, 1830. The Union of Calmar, which placed three Crowns on the head of Marguerite de Waldemar, called the Semiramis of the North, was operated July 8, 1397; and on the 9th of the same month, 1762, we saw another Semiramis of the north (Catherine II.) justify that title by driving her husband from the throne, and subsequently covering that usurpation with all the eclat of a celebrated reign.

The battles which have occurred in the month of July often decided the fate of Empires. The battle of Allia, the 18th of July, nearly ruined the Roman power. In that of the Tiberiad (July 3d) the unfortunate Lusignan, was entirely defeated by the celebrated Saladin, and the kingdom of Jerusalem, founded by the first Crusaders, fell for ever into the power of the Infidels. At the battle of Ourigna (25th July) Alphonso I. delivered his country from the yoke of the Moors, and the title of first King of Portugal was the prize of his valour. The battle of the Boyne in Ireland (21st July) ruined the hopes of James 1. and secured the Crown to the Prince of Orange. At the battle of Pultava (18th July) two famous Monarchs, Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great fought for their crowns and lives. The Swedes lost with their King the title of Invincible, and Charles, seeking safety in the south of Europe, left the Czar Ruler of the North. The history of France will furnish battles in the month of July of the most decisive character. The battle of Poities, gained of Charles Martel (22d July), rescued France from the yoke of the Saracens, then masters of Spain. Philippe Auguste thappily saved his life and kingdom at Bouvines (27th July); and the throne of Louis XIV., shaken by great reverses towards the end of the Spanish succession war, was secured in the conflict of Denain, by Marshal Villars (25th July, 1712).

French valour gained in the month of July the victories of Fornone, Fleurus, Nerwinde, Lanfelt. The battle between Turenne and Conde, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, was on the 2d of July, and the taking of Alexandria, in Egypt, by Buonaparte, the 2d of July. The battle of the Pyramids, gained by the same, was also in July, 1798; that of Aboukir, gained over the Turks, 25th July, 1799; and finally, the battle of Wagram, gained by Napoleon over the Austrians, in July, led to all the results of the Treaty of Vienna, in 1809. We have also seen in July the Regency of Algiers overturned, and a piratical State, which, for ages, had insulted Europe, crushed to rise no more.

On the 27th of July, 1790, the monster Robespierre excited, with Marat, a popular commotion against the Court and the National Assembly. In the Palais Royal, then the focus of conspiracies and revolutionary crimes, he made the following address:—"Citizens of all ages fly to St. Cloud, the Chief of the municipality, and be sure of the General—carry off the park of artillery from the Rue Verte! Seize all the magazines and powder mills. Run, run to arms! Four or six hundred heads struck off will secure your peace, liberty, and honour. A false humanity restraining your arms may cost the lives of millions of your brethren."

On the 28th July, 1794, the above sanguinary monster was led to the scaffold, where he furnished a remarkable instance of revolutionary vicissitudes. He was put todeath with his accomplices by a tribunal composed of friends and associates.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD COMBERMERE'S ROYAL DEJEUNE.

Among the crowd of courtiers who followed in the train of their Majesties to Lord Combermere's splendid déjeuné in Kensington Gardens, on Tuesday, the Duke of Wellington was the only one who seemed to have nothing at all to do there. His Grace graced the gay scene with his presence it is true—"and pity it is 'tis true;" for it was with a grace so exceedingly melancholy that, had not the rest of the courtiers been too busy to note it, it would have gone near to damp their delights pretty considerably;—that is, if they built their delights upon his Grace's countenance, and deemed it necessary to their interest "to be glad, or sorry, as they saw *him* inclined."—He alone, of all the courtiers there congregated, withdrew from the Royal presence as soon as the King had taken his seat in the Pavilion. Lord Combermere, "the observed of all observers"—helm'd, belted, and magnificently jack-booted— had handed the Queen over the green sward with truly knightly courtesy and most picturesque effect; and having seated her in the Pavilion, he completed his devoir by taking his station behind her chair. His Royal Highness of Sussex smilingly paid his respects to Majesty and the marmalades at one and the same time. Prince Frederick of Prussia, in his tight buff jacket, stood dangling his helmet in his hand, and gazing around him—too much absorbed by the beauty of the ladies, or too tightly belted to participate in the good things with which the table abounded. Prince George of Cumberland, *a la Hussar*, sedulously occupied himself among the pines, spongecakes, and jellies. Lord Burghersh divided his attentions between Royalty and the amateurs of the Italian Opera. Lord Hill, Lord Cathcart, and a dozen other military Lords, were busily occupied in presenting "bevies of dainty dames" to the Queen, and "shoals of rising young men" to the King; and every body else was either eating or drinking, laughing or chatting, mighty sociably. But theend Duke of Wellington—he who was wont to take the lead in every thing—withdrew himself altogether from all these delights, and wandered about in melancholy mood, wherever he could find a bit of unoccupied turf to wander upon within the cordon formed by the public. Howbeit he did not wander entirely alone; "for by his side a female form was seen;"—a lady, short of stature, plainly attired, and quite as melancholy as himself. She did not hang upon his arm, for his Grace had no harm for her to hang upon; but having his hands hooked listlessly together below his waistband by the extremities of their superior digits, she was constrained either to walk detached, or to let her hand find a resting place somewhere between his forearm and his hip; and this latter course she adopted;—in despair, as it seemed, of any more comfortable arrangement. "*Care* is a *canker*," saith the old song; and truly his Grace's deportment and appearance gave mournful demonstration of the truth thereof. His Field Marshal's uniform illfitting and somewhat superannuated; his napless chapeau and stunted plume; his stooping shoulders; his sunken cheeks; and his eyes continually bent upon the ground; all bespoke him not all *au fait* to the gay and bustling scene around him. Ever and anon groupes of younger and tentimes more beplumed soldiers passed him by and never stayed to greet him. Shouts reverberated through the air, but those shouts were for King William– not Duke Arthur. The Royal trumpets and trombones loudly proclaimed that "Britons never shall be slaves,"—but his Grace heard them not,—or if he heard, he did not seem to hear. He seemed only to be entirely "wrapp'd in dismal thinking;" and if perchance, some passing friend stopped to enquire after his health, he seemed to say, as King John once said to his friend and Chamberlain, Hubert de Burgh:—

"I had a thing to say. But let it go:
"The sun is in the Heaven, and the proud day,
"Attended with the pleasures of the world,
"Is all too wanton and too full of gawds
"To give me audience."

Whether his Grace was pondering upon Prince Polignac's predicament, or upon his own want of due consideration in the new order of things at the English Court, it is impossible to say; but certes upon this blithe occasion he was evidently out of his element, and marvellously melancholic. "*That* the Duke of Wellington?" exclaimed a portly gentleman leaning against one of the trees; *That* the *Duke of Wellington*? GOD bless, me I took him for *a fish out of water* or some superannuated Colonel upon beggarly half-pay, and quite out of favour!"

LITERATURE.

Military Reminiscences extracted from a Journal of nearly Forty years Active

it to the reader; fidelity and regularity are soldier-like qualifications, and events, persons places, faithfully described and regularly tered, would make a romance on the back the muster-roll.

Colonel Welch left England, as most you men of his day did who had a spirit for adv ture, and had elder brothers. His fortune s him to India; and we fancy we can trace the strength of first impressions on a boyish mind in the vivid touches of description that enliven these volumes, We see the vacant gaze of a griffin in the early pages, we stretch our eyes as he did at the entrance to the majestic Hoogly and share his delight in contemplating Calcutta, "soft confinement's chosen seat;" but our griffin was destined for Madras. He reaches the bay, jumps into the massoulah boat and rolls through the thundering surf to that dangerous shore. He performs his first piece of garrison duty at the fort of Vellore. Then was the reign of Tippo Sultan in Mysore, and then did Britain, aided by the Nizam, repel, his aggressions on the territory of the Rajah of Travancore. Young Welsh was at the storming of Seringapatam. Two years afterwards, in 1793, the British troops in India were surprised, as they will soon be again, with the unlooked for tidings of a revolution in France, but *then* they i diately anticipated a war between Engla the revolutionists, and our hero was grat sharing in the glories of the Siege of Pond which was made the most of, and the li rison puffed off in the English papers as of *sans culottes*. The native army of portion of which was commanded by o turer, is divided into five castes (not th distinctions of the Hindoos), who will at a dinner! and whose discipline in is therefore the more remarkable. Th men make the best soldiers. The R have the most romantic and exalted nonour; the Telinga and Tamoul, m gent than enterprising; and the Par lately been discarded from the line, contamination on the part of the high they are brave, active, and attache officers, but the victims of religious The ditch around the forts of Tanjo chinopoly are inhabited by volunteer a strange but formidable species The tortoise-like Dutch settlers a are described in one sentence. Mr. W with many of them who had boasted t had been thirty or forty years in the same and never went outside of the place they living in. Most elegant and durable specime India architecture distinguish Madura, t mer capital of an extensive kingdom. An ient wood-cut gives a very clear idea of th Secundermalle, a mountain held sacre castes, has a temple on its summi swept by royal tigers with their tails of Alexander the Great is supposed there. Our youthful soldier, w Ramnad, on the coast, belongi of Arcot. The object of this pare fascines and gabions to our forces against the Dutch. was incurred under the idea in Ceylon! The machines cellent fire-wood, for which amongst others, John Bull Welsh saw a little fighting in berless cinnamon gardens. The most Jewels were among the marked goods offere the English after their conquest. We have b ful panoramic views of the Point de Galle, and the neighbouring coast, and some terrific an ecdotes of Malay revenge. Now behold ou hero placed within a sheet of brown paper Pandemonium, as Fort-Adjutant of M lipatam, the palace of the blasting s co! Poor fellow *enjoying* a temperature 130 degrees! He was relieved in 1799, travelled back to the Tinnevelly districts. panassum is an excellent place for sport; is abundant, particularly wild hogs and t A splendid view of the pagoda at this would reconcile us to encounter all the perils that surround it: and what climate could affect him who looked on the roaring torrent at Courtallum, of which a beautiful view is given. The details of the Deligar war are nearly new to the British public, and must be particularly interesting to the Military reader. Maps, plans, &c. illustrate the details. In 1802, our warrior, now a staff officer, returned to Bangalore and Seringapatam. We have many admirable anecdotes of his fellow-soldiers in the campaigns of 1803. The just severity of General Wellesley afforded a fine opportunity for the display of dauntless courage. Some officers had been censured as they merited for risking lives so valuable as their own in duels a few days before their country called them to the field of glory. One of these, unable to endure the displeasure of his commander and the reproaches of his conscience, squeezed the hand of our hero, and rushed to the top of the first ladder laid against the walls of Ahmednugger, from which he fell a lifeless corpse. The battle of Assaye.

When first we saw the Mahratta troops advance, and the whole of the first Mahratta war, abounds with incident. The future conqu of the great captain of his age therehave germ of that military talent whake saved Europe; but as the publi that day are well known, we shall ship anecdote as a specimen of our lence and the character of his work. our

"Captain Hugh Mackay, bei

their commander, he was a common father. This man was the most intimate friend I had in the army: but, unfortunately, the general and he did not agree well together, for each was ignorant of the other's worth; and Mackay mild and conciliatory as he ever was with his equals or inferiors, was proud and unbending to him.

On the eve of the battle Mackay wrote to Captain Barclay, the adjutant general, requesting the general's permissions to join his corps on the march, and in action; to which he got a positive refusal, and was told he could not be spared from his own department, the public cattle of the army. He offered to resign; was told he could not be spared at that moment. On which he wrote, that "Whenever he should see his corps going into action, he would, at all hazards, join it; that he knew he should thereby forfeit his Commision, but he trusted, if he did lose it, it would be with honour." On the receipt of this hasty and ill-advised letter, the general is said to have exclaimed, "What can we do with such a fellow, Barclay? I believe we must e'en let him go:" and go he certainly did, heading the charge of his own regiment, and in a line with the leading squadron of the noble veteran 19th dragoons, he fell man and horse, close to one of the enemy's guns, pierced through by several grape shot. When in the very heat of the action, news was brought to the general that Captain Mackay was killed, his countenance changed, and the tear which fell upon his cheek was nature's involuntary homage to the memory of a kindred spirit.

On the 24th of September Colonel Stevenson's force arrived at Assaye, and immediately went in pursuit of the beaten enemy, whom followed for some time; and I now return- nednugger, where our corps was in large supply for the army, and from were recalled by a kind letter from ; but Gaptain Lucas having been a distance, to save a small party large body of the enemy, here we to remain till his return, which the night of the 3d of October.

te of Colonel Wallace, in the same aign, is a whimsical comment on Marshal ont's declaration that the first duty of a is obedience.

had been one night working very hard ery half way up the hill, and afterwards road up to it, but no power we posses- move our iron battering guns above a ed yards from the bottom, so steep d was the ascent. I was just relieved ng by a fresh party, and enjoying a t's rest on some clean straw, when the manding the working party came up Wallace, and reported that it was to get the heavy guns up to the e colonel, who was brigadier of the claimed—"Impossible; hoot mon; one; I've got the order in my poc-

ference with the Scindiah of Poo- f Wellington is well worth recor- you march to-morrow?" asked the ssador of Scindiah. "Yes." neral. "In what direction?" any body when, or where I intend

Our soldier, in 1804, visited Bom- we are favoured with details of the ahratta war; views of the hill forts, Snolapoor, and in short of every sting in the campaign, illustrate He visited Surat, the city of the following scene occurred at the w, an agent of the Governor- Welsh was on a visit there. had arrived there a few of which, on landing, into the hands of a u the shore, and pro- ce he was to reside in. in vain for his box ared, and being a ace the individual delivered it. He ating his loss to be s interference to reco- e appeared to be greatly affect- udged that it must be of conse- He therefore published a notifica- such a box had been handed to some o had failed to carry it to the captain's at it contained papers which could value to any one else, and that the e prepared to trace it, and punish ender; but, that if the box were lodged certain spot within three days, no further uiry should take place, and the magistrate mised forgiveness to the offender.

he third day after this publication, while itting at dinner, a small morocco brought in by one of Mr. Crow's was then perfectly ignorant of the currence, when shortly afterwards, a an being announced, after compliments sed, and he was seated at table, Mr. ld him he had been fortunate enough to his box for him. Never shall I forget xhibition of feeling which this poor ntenance presented at these words. his hands together, and told Mr. d saved him from utter ruin and d that it never could be in his pow- s the gratitude he felt." Mr. Crow him, advised his opening of the certain that all was right within. ith a trembling hand, and the first morsel of food, and intended to have blown his brains out that very night!" "Albeit unused to the melting mood," I could have cried for joy. He said he never could have shewn his face again in America; and the first English ship he had met would have made a lawful prize of his vessel and cargo. I now, for the first time, fully understood the whole, as I have here stated it; Mr. Crow telling him, on his account he had resolved to suffer the culprits to escape unpunished, and in consequence of the effectual measures he had pursued, the box was restored without tracing the thieves. This poor man had not strength of mind to bear up against unmerited misfortunes and disgrace; and to avoid a lesser evil was about to have committed suicide, and to have rushed uncalled into the presence of his Maker!

The politics and tactics of the native princes afford curious illustrations of character, and throw light on the nature and power of British influence in India. In the campaign of 1826, we have episodes of tiger hunts and saruse shooting, and antiquarian notices of the wonders of India, excavations and erections of the olden time. Our traveller, in 1808, comes back to Calcutta, and sails thence to Madeira; but returns to India the following year, great part of which he spends in the Carnatic. The beautiful pagodas, hill forts, and striking features of this part of India, are described and illustrated with good views, and the non-military part becomes more interesting to the general reader. Our traveller is bit by a tarantula, but "it does not put him into dancing trim," and he only mentions the circumstance because the bite affected him differently from that of serpents and centipedes and the sting of scorpions, which he had suffered before. The following account of Hyder's Drop will recall the sufferings of our unfortunate countrymen at a period not much anterior to the visit of the colonel.

In this valley, and about a mile from our house, stood a rocky hill, a few hundred yards high, with a remarkably large perpendicular rock at the eastern extremity, known by the name of Hyder's Drop; which, not less from its very picturesque appearance, than from the blood stained fame connected with its former history, certainly merits an especial mention. This rock was nearly insular, and was connected with the summit of the hill by a narrow cause-way, evidently the work of men. It had a wall round it, and a small gate by which to enter a low bungalow of coarse materials, in which some hundreds of Europeans prisoners were confined by those monsters Hyder and Tippoo; and it was well known that, whenever the inmates became too numerous, some of them were hoisted over the precipice, when a fall of seventy or eighty feet ended their misery by breaking every bone in their bodies, which were kindly left as food for jackalls, hyenas, and tigers. We found the names of many of our countrymen scratched upon the walls and roof; and this puts me in mind of another favourite drop of those inhuman Mussulmans. On the top of Nundydroog, towards the south-west, where the rock is in one place about one thousand, or one thousand two hundred feet in perpendicular height; from which spot I was assured that some hundreds of our sepoys, having been taken prisoners and refused to serve the tyrant, were rolled over to eternity, sewn up in sacks. I even visited the bottom of the precipice, with much labour, but could not find any traces of the facts related, time having removed all vestiges of their remains.

We have thus traced a few pages of the colonel's journal, that the reader may form an accurate idea of the whole. The years here recorded form but a small portion of the forty spent in India, and the events increase in interest as the work progresses. We have preferred giving a correct notion of the book, to making an article for our own pages: the matter will recommend both to the reader's notice more than the manner. We need only add, that the book is printed in the best style, and, with the engravings, forms a good specimen of the present state of the English press.—*Atlas.*

The Life of Lord Byron. By John Galt. 12mo. 372 pp. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

A more original, profound, or correct view of a character as interesting as it was intricate,—one whose seeming contradictions were at once such materials for theories, and such temptations to erect them,—was never taken than in the volume before us. Mr. Galt's plan is a history of Lord Byron's mind rather than of himself; a condensation of events and effects according as they bore upon works whose attraction was at once derived from, and afterwards reflected on their author. Few persons have been more unfortunate in those circumstances over which they have no control, such as birth, fortune, education, &c. than Byron. No distinctions take a stronger hold on the mind than hereditary ones. We have not time to discuss the justice of the pride of birth; but it is a pride so sanctioned by times, as to seem rather innate than acquired,—one administered to by the legends told for the amusement, and the annals read for the information, of youth; one to which the respect conceded seems of a higher order than that given to riches, inasmuch as it is more disinterested. Pride of birth is one of the most influential of those feelings which go towards forming a character. It was one of the wealth will be keenly felt, not for its luxury, but for its power: the privations of poverty are nothing to mortifications. There can be no doubt, that the loss of what his family pride held to be necessary to its dignity, was another great source of that bitterness, and that effectation of reserve, which, under the name of dignity, was some wounded feeling shrinking into its own shadow: we deceive no one so much as we deceive ourselves. Thirdly, temper: and every page of Mr. Galt's work bears us out in our long-established belief of the great influence Lord Byron's bad temper exercised upon his life. Now, we must own, good temper is one of those qualities we like rather than either respect or admire,—a compound usually the result of cowardice and indolence, or, at best, of animal spirits: it is very difficult for a person of warm affections and vivid imagination, which so exaggerates the impressions it receives, to be a good temper, whose grand secret is, after all, indifference. But we draw a wide distinction between one of those worrying, peevish, dissatisfied dispositions, whose miseries are as petty as the mind which makes them, and indulgence in which is a positive enjoyment to the proprietor; and one whose sensibitity is too keenly awakened, and whose feverish anxiety for the opinion it covets, keeps up that state of morbid excitemement which must have a re-action of gloom. We had better expressed our meaning by calling Byron's an over-susceptible temper. But these three, pride of birth, poverty, and a sensitive temper, were the great influences which made his character. Of the judgments formed of that character, we shall only observe, people are desirous of seeing a man of genius; they are disappointed if he is like themselves, and discontented if he is not. The faults we indulge in ourselves we least easily excuse in others, and vanity is one of those faults too general to be generally pardoned. Personally acquainted with Lord Byron, a man of genius himself, Galt, like Moore, brings much of previous qualification to the task; and it is curious to observe how little they have trenched on each other's ground.* Galt's is a literary and philosophic view: no one can possess this volume without having a just idea of the man and the poet, an analysis of character as accurate as it is original and a condensation of all the events of a very varied life. It is valuable as in itself a compendium of his history: but it is invaluable as a commentary on all that have gone before—it is a finished cabinet picture. We would not, however, lose one preceding fragment relating to an individual whose history affords such great insight into human nature, and whose intrinsic interest will survive all the little gossipings and small disputes of the hour. The subject is too exciting not to lead to the expression of some sentiments of our own; but we do both the public and Mr. Galt injustice, in delaying to enter on pages so replete with charm and information. The following admirable delineation of genius shews the true feeling with which the author enters on his work.

"Genius of every kind belongs to some innate temperament; it does not necessarily imply a particular bent, because that may possibly be the effect of circumstances; but without question, the peculiar quality is inborn, and particular to the individual. All hear and see much alike; but there is an undefinable though wide difference between the ear of the musician, or the eye of the painter, compared with the hearing and seeing organs of ordinary men; and it is in something like that difference in which genius consists. Genius is, however, an ingredient of mind more easily described by its effects than by its qualities. It is as the fragrance, independent of the freshness and complexion of the rose; as the light on the cloud; as the bloom on the cheek of beauty, of which the possessor is unconscious until the charm has been seen by its influence on others; it is the internal golden flame of the opal; a something which may be abstracted from the thing in which it appears, without changing the quality of its substance, its form, or its affinities."

How just, again, are the remarks on the influence of scenery!—

"He was, undoubtedly, delicately susceptible of impression from the beauties of nature, for he retained recollections of the scences which interested his childish wonder, fresh and glowing, to his latest days; nor have there been wanting plausible theories to ascribe the formation of his poetical character to the contemplation of those romantic scenes. But whoever has attended to the influential causes of character, will reject such theories as shallow, and betraying great ignorance of human nature.

"The views of the Malvern hills recalled to his memory his enjoyments amidst the wilder scenery of Aberdeenshire. The recollections were reimpressed on his heart and interwoven with his strenghtened feelings. But a boy gazing with emotion on the hills at sunset, because they remind him of the mountains where he passed his childhood, is no proof that he is already in heart and imagination a poet. To suppose so, is to mistake the materials for the building. The delight of Byron in contemplating the Malvern hills was not because they resembled the scenery of Lachynagar, but because they awoke trains of thought and fancy, associated with recollections of that scenery. The poesy of the feeling lay not in the beauty of the objects, but in the mental effect of the reminded him of the Highlands; but it was those reminiscences which similar scenes recalled that constituted the impulse, which gave life and elevation to his reflections. There is not more poesy in the sight of mountains than of plains; it is the local associations that throw enchantment over all scenes, and resemblance that awakens them, binding them to new connexions: nor does this admit of much controversy; for mountainous regions, however favourable to musical feeling, are but little to poetical. The Welsh have no eminent bard; the Swiss have no renown as poets; nor are the mountainous regions of Greece or of the Appennines, celebrated for poetry. The Highlands of Scotland, save the equivocal bastardy of Ossian, have produced no poet of any fame, and yet mountainous countries abound in local legends, which would seem to be at variance with this opinion, were it not certain, though I cannot explain the cause, that local poetry, like local language, or local melody, is in proportion to the interest it awakens among the local inhabitants, weak and ineffectual in its influence on the sentiments of the general world. The 'Rans de Vaches,' the most celebrated of all local airs, is tame and common-place—unmelodious, to all ears but those of the Swiss 'forlorn in a foreign land.'"

The following observations on Byron's feeling of love are as just as they are original.

"It is singular, and I am not aware it has been before noticed, that, with all his tender and impassioned apostrophes to beauty and love, Byron has in no instance, not even in the freest passages of *Don Juan*, associated either the one or the other with sensual images. The extravagance of Shakspeare's Juliet, when she speaks of Romeo being cut after death into stars, that all the world may be in love with night, is flame and ecstasy compared to the icy metaphysical glitter of Byron's amorous allusions. The verses beginning with

'She walks in beauty like the light,
Of eastern climes and starry skies,'

is a perfect example of what I have conceived of his bodiless admiration of [redacted] and objectless enthusiasm of love. The sentiment itself is unquestionably in the highest mood of the intellectual sense of beauty; the simile is, however, any thing but such an image as the beauty of woman would suggest. It is only the remembrance of some impression or imagination of the loveliness of a twilight applied to an object that awakened the same abstract general idea of beauty. The fancy which could conceive in its passion the charms of a female to be like the glow of the evening or the general effect of the midnight stars, must have been enamoured of some beautiful abstraction, rather than aught of flesh and blood. Poets and lovers have compared the complexion of their mistresses to the hues of the morning or of the evening, and their eyes to the dew-drops and the stars; but it has no place in the feelings of man to think of female charms in the sense of admiration which the beauties of the morning or the evening awaken. It is to make the simile the principal. Perhaps, however, it may be as well to defer the criticism to which this peculiar characteristic of Byron's amatory effusions gave rise, until we shall come to estimate his general powers as a poet. There is upon the subject of love, no doubt, much beautiful composition throughout his works, but not one line in all the thousands which shews a sexual feeling of female attraction—all is vague and passionless, save in the delicious rhythm of the verse."

We much the like ensuing.

"The supposition that poets must be dreamers, because there is often much dreaminess in poesy, is a mere hypothesis. Off all the professors of metaphysical discernment, poets require the finest tact; and contemplation is with them a sign of inward abstract reflection, more than of any process of mind by which resemblance is traced, and associations wakened. There is no account of any great poet whose genuis was of that dreamy cartilaginous kind which hath its being in haze, and draws its nourishment from lights and shadows; which ponders over the mysteries of trees, and interprets the oracles of bubbling waters. They have all been men---worldly men, different only from others in reasoning more by feeling than induction. Directed by impulse, in a greater degree than other men, poets are apt to be betrayed into actions which make them singular, as compared by those who are less imaginative; but the effects of earnestness should never be confounded with the qualities of talent."

We have chosen these more abstract remarks to shew the style and spirit of Mr. Galt's biography. We shall now turn to such incidents as are either new in themselves, or possess some new inference drawn by the writer.

His Childhood.—"His schoolfellows, many of whom are alive, still recollect him as a lively, warm-hearted, and high-spirited boy, passionate and resentful, but withall affectionate and companionable: this, however, is an opinion given of him after he had become celebrated; for a very different impression has unquestionably remained among some, who carry their recollections back to his childhood. By them he has been described as a maliguant imp; was spoken of for his pranks by the worthy housewives of the neighbourhood as "Mrs. Byron's crockit deevil;" and generally disliked for the deep vindictive anger he retained against those with whom he happened to quarrel."

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affection, which he cherished as long as she lived. He presented her with his watch, the first he possessed, and also a full-length miniature of himself, when he was only between seven and eight years old, representing him with a profusion of curling locks, and giving his hands a bow and arrow. The sister of this woman had been his first nurse; and after he had left Scotland he wrote to her, in a spirit which betokened a gentle and sincere heart, informing her with much joy of a circumstance highly important to himself. It was to tell her, that at last he had got his foot so far restored as to be able to put on a common boot, an event which he was sure would give her great pleasure: to himself it is difficult to imagine any incident which could have been more gratifying."

Much has been said of the weakness of thus dwelling on a personal deformity; but we do think only those who suffer under such a misfortune can tell its bitterness. The wrong and falsehood of such a style of poetical criticism as the *Edinburgh Review* indulged in, is most justly reprobated. We cannot but observe how completely almost all its predictions of poetical fame have been falsified, and how all our great English poets have made their way in defiance of criticism as flippant as unjust, Byron Wordsworth, Coleridge, Montgomery, alike had in their onset to contend with the same bitter and frivolous attacks. These are now standard names in our literature: but where there is no feeling, there can be no appreciation.

"He was then just come of age, or about to be so; and one of his objects in this visit to the metropolis was, to take his seat in the House of Lords before going abroad; but, in advancing to this proud distinction, so soothing to the self-importance of youth, he was destined to suffer a mortification which probably wounded him as deeply as the sarcasms of the *Edinburgh Review*. Before the meeting of parliament he wrote to his relation and guardian, the Earl of Carlisle, to remind him that he should be in town against the commencement of the session, in the natural hope that his lordship would make an offer to introduce him to the house; but he was disappointed. He only received a formal reply, acquainting him with the technical mode of proceeding, and the etiquette to be observed on such occasions. It is therefore not wonderful that he should have resented such treatment; and he avenged it by those lines in his satire, for which he afterwards expressed his regret in the third canto of *Childe Harold*. Deserted by his guardian at a crisis so interesting, he was prevented for some time from taking his seat in parliament, being obliged to procure affidavits in proof of his grandfather's marriage with Miss Trevannion, which having taken place in a private chapel at Charhais, no regular certificate of the ceremony could be produced. At length, all the necessary evidence having been obtained, on the 13th of March, 1808, he presented himself in the House of Lords alone,- a proceeding consonant to his character, for he was not so friendless nor unknown, but that he might have procured some peer to have gone with him. It however served to make his introduction remarkable. On entering the house, he is described to have appeared abashed and pale. He passed the woolsack without looking round, and advanced to the table where the proper officer was attending to administer the oaths. When he had gone through them, the chancellor quitted his seat, and went towards him with a smile, putting out his hand in a friendly manner to welcome him; but he made a stiff bow, and only touched with the tip of his fingers the chancellor's hand, who immediately returned to his seat. Such is the account given of this important incident by Mr. Dallas, who went with him to the bar; but a characteristic circumstance is wanting. When Lord Eldon advanced with the cordiality described, he expressed with becoming courtesy his regret that the rules of the house had obliged him to call for the evidence of his grandfather's marriage. 'Your lordship has done your duty, and no more,' was the cold reply, in the words of Tom Thumb, and which probably was the cause of the marked manner of the chancellor's cool return to his seat. * * * * *

"Among other remarkable characters pointed out to us, was a nobleman in the pit, actually under the ban of outlawry for murder. I have often wondered if the incident had any effect on the creation of *Lara*; for we know not in what small germs the conceptions of genius originate."

The following is an example (and there are many others) of the great care with which Mr. Galt observed minute facts with reference to their poetical influence on Lord Byron's mind.

"But the most important occurrence of that evening arose from a delicate observance of etiquette on the part of the ambassador. After carrying us to his box, which was close to that of the royal family, in order that we might see the members of it properly, he retired with Lord Byron to another box, an inflection of manners to propriety in the best possible taste —for the ambassador was doubtless aware that his lordship's rank would be known to the audience, and I conceive that this little arrangement was adopted to make his person also known, by shewing him with distinction apart from the other strangers. When the performance was over, Mr. Hill came down with Lord Byron really fancied that he had acquitted himself with grace and dignity, and took the jocularity of his friend amiss—a little banter ensued—the poet became petulant, and Mr. Hobhouse walked on; while Byron, on account of his lameness, and the roughnes of the pavement, took hold of my arm, appealing to me, f he could have said less, after the kind and hospitable treatment we had all received. Of course, though I thought pretty much as Mr. Hobhouse did, I could not do otherwise than civilly assent, especially as his lordship's comfort, at the moment, seemed in some degree dependant on being confirmed in the good opinion he was desirous to entertain of his own courtesy. From that night I evidently rose in his good graces; and, as he was always most agreeable and interesting when familiar, it was worth my while to advance, but by cautions circumvallations, into his intimacy; for his uncertain temper made his favour precarious. The next morning, either owing to the relaxation of his abstinence, which he could not probably well avoid amidst the good things of the ambassadorial table; or, what was, perhaps, ess questionable, some regret for his petulance towards his friend, he was indisposed, and did not make his appearance till late in the evening. I rather suspect though there was no evidence of the fact that Hobhouse received any concession which he may have made with indulgence; for he remarked to me, in a tone that implied both forbearance and generosity of regard, that it was necessary to humour him like a child. But, in whatever manner the reconciliation was accomplished, the passengers partook of the blessings of the peace. Byron, during the following day, as we were sailing along the picturesque shores of Sicily, was in the highests spirits: overflowing with glee, and sparkling with quaint sentences. The champagne wa uncorked and in the finest condition. Having landed the mail at Girgenti, we stretched over to Malta, where we arrived about noon next day—all the passengers, except Orestes and Pylades, being eager to land, went on shore with the captain. They remained behind for a reason—which an accidental expression of Byron let out—much to my secret amusement; for I was aware they would be disappointed, and the anticipation was relishing. They expected—at least he did—a salute from the batteries, and sent ashore notice to Sir Alexander Ball, the governor, of his arrival; but the guns were sulky, and evinced no respect of person; so that late in the afternoon, about the heel of the evening, the two magnates were obliged to come on shore, and slip into the city unnoticed and unknown. At this time Malta was in great prosperity. Her commerce was flourishing; and the goodly clusters of its profits hung ripe and rich at every door. The merchants were truly hospitable, and few more so than Mr. Chabot. As I had letters to him, he invited me to dinner, along with several other friends previously engaged. In the cool of the evening, as we were sitting at our wine, Lord Byron and Mr. Hobhouse were announced. His lordship was in better spirits than I had ever seen him. His appearance shewed, as he entered the room, that they had met with some adventure, and he chuckled with an inward sense of enjoyment, not altogether without spleen—a kind of malicious satisfaction —as his companions recounted, with all becoming gravity, their woes and sufferings, as an apology for begging a bed and morsel for the night. God forgive me! but I partook of Byron's levity at the idea of personages so consequential wandering destitute in the streets, seeking for lodgings as it were from door to door, and rejected at all. Next day, however, they were accommodated by the governer with an agreeable house in the upper part of Valetta; and his lordship, as soon as they were domiciled, began to take lessons in Arabic from a monk—I believe one of the librarians of the public library. His whole time was not, however, devoted to study; for he formed an acquaintance with Mrs. Spencer Smith, the lady of the gentleman of that name, who had been our resident minister at Constantinople: he affected a passion for her; but it was only Platonic. She, however, beguiled him of his valuable yellow diamond-ring. She is the Florence of Childe Harold, and merited the poetical embalment, or rather the amber immortalization she possesses there—being herself a heroine. There was no exaggeration in saying that many incidents of her life would appear improbable in fiction. Her adventures with the Marquess de Salvo form one of the prettiest romances in the Italian language; every thing in her destiny was touched with adventure: nor was it the least of her claims to sympathy that she had incurred the special enmity of Napoleon."

There is much probability in the assertion, that Ali Pasha was the model which suggested many of the most remarkable features in his heroes.

Of all Lord Byron's works, Mr. Galt gives the preference to those which treat of Greece: this we think admits of more than a query; but as it is a mere point of taste, taste is too debatable ground for us now to enter on. The whole history of these travels, however, quite supports Mr. Galt's assertion, that the scenes through which Byron past, and the various incidents and individuals he encountered, are the canvass he afterwards coloured, and the figures he introduced, and that his poetry was never so great as when founded

"I thought he was in that short space something changed, and not with improvement. Towards Mr. Hobhouse he seemed less cordial, and was altogether, I should say, having no better phrase to expres what I would describe, more of a captain grand than improved his manners, and more disposed to hold his own opinion than I had ever before observed in him. I was particucularly struck with this at dinner, on the day after my arrival. We dined together with a large party at the consul's; and he seemed inclined to exact a deference to his dogmas, that was more lordly than philosophical. One of the naval officers present, I think the captain of the Salsette, felt, as well as others, this overweening, and announced a contrary opinion on some question connected with the politics of the late Mr. Pitt with so much firm good sense, that Lord Byron was perceptibly rebuked by it, and became reserved, as if he deemed that sullenness enhanced dignity. I never in the whole course of my acquaintance saw him kithe so unfavourably as he did on that occasion. In the course of the evening, however, he condescended to thaw, and before the party broke up, his austerity began to leaf, and hide its thorns under the influence of a relenting temperament. It was, however, too evident—at least it was so to me—that without intending wrong, or any offence, the unchecked humour of his temper was, by its caprices, calculated to prevent him from ever gaining that regard to which his talents and freer moods, independently of his rank, ought to have entitled him. Such men become objects of solicitude, but never of esteem. I was also on this occasion struck with another new phase in his character; he seemed to be actuated by no purpose—he spoke no more of passing 'beyond Aurora and the Ganges,' but seemed disposed to let the current of chances carry him as it might. It he had any specific object in view, it was something that made him hesitate between going home and returning to Athens when he should have reached Constantinople, now become the ultimate goal of his intended travels. To what cause this sudden and singular change, both in demeanour and design, was owing I was on the point of saying, it would be fruitless to conjecture; but a letter to his mother, written a few day's before my arrival at Smyrna, throws some light on the sources of his unsatisfied state. He appears by it to have been disappointed of letters and remittances from his agent, and says: 'When I arrive at Constantinople I shall determine whether to proceed into Persia or return—which latter I do not wish if I can avoid it. But I have no intelligence from Mr. H-, and but one letter from yourself. I shall stand in need of remittances, whether I proceed or return. I have written to him repeatedly, that he may not plead ignorance of my situation for neglect.' Here is sufficient evidence that the cause of the undetermined state of his mind, which struck me so forcibly, was owing to the incertitude of his affairs at home; and it is easy to conceive that the false dignity he assumed, and which seemed so like arrogance, was the natural effect of the anxiety and embarrassment he suffered, and of the apprehension of a person of his rank being, on account of his remittances, exposed to require assistance among strangers."

We suspect the word *kithe* will puzzle some of Mr. Galt's southern readers. Another anecdote confirms, if conformation were needed, how much his genius was struck by a passing circumstance:—

"While the Salsette lay off the Dardanelles, Lord Byron saw the body of a man who had been executed by being cast into the sea, floating on the stream, moving to and fro with the tumbling of the water which gave to his arms the effect of scaring away several sea fowl that were hovered to devour. This incident he has strikingly depicted in 'The Bride of Abydos.'"

Again;—"Both the Fare-thee-well, and the Anathema on Mrs. Charlemont, are splendid corroborations of the metaphysical fact which it is the main object of this work to illustrate, namely, that Byron was only original and truly great when he wrote from the dictates of his own breast, and described from the suggestions of things he had seen. When his imagination found not in his subjects uses for the materials of his experience and opportunities to embody them, it seemed to be no longer the same high and mysterious faculties that so ruled the tides of the feelings of others. He then appeared a more ordinary poet—a skilful versemaker. The necromancy which held the reader spell-bound became ineffectual, and the charm and the glory which interested so intensely, and shone so radiantly on his configurations from realities all failed and faded, for his genius dealt not with any fancies, but had its power and dominion amidst the living and the local of the actual world."

The inference that in *Manfred* there was ny intention of implying that the hero had a guiltn passion for his sister is too ingeniously drawo to be omitted.

"There has always been, from the first publication of *Manfred*, a strange misapprehension with respect to it in the public mind. The whole poem has been misunderstood, and the odious supposition that ascribes the fearful mystery and remorse of the hero to a foul pas-

have been in use among the students of the black art?"

Here is quoted a beautiful fragment, of which we subjoin only the last lines, for connexion:—

"I loved her and—destroy'd her—
Witch. With thy hand?
Manfred.
Not with my hand, but heart.
It gazed on mine, and wither'd. I have shed
Blood, but not hers, and yet her blood was shed.—
I saw, and could not stanch it.'

There is in this little scene, perhaps, the deepest pathos ever expressed, but it is not of its beauty that I am treating; my object in noticing it here is, that it may be considered in connexion with that where Manfred appears with his insatiate thirst of knowledge, and manacled with guilt. It indicates that his sister, Asturte, had been self-sacrificed in the pursuit of their magical knowledge. Human sacrifices were supposed to be among the initiate propitiations of the demons that have their purposes in magic—as well as compacts signed with the blood of the self-sold. There was also a dark Egyptian art, of which the knowledge and the efficacy could only be obtained by the novitius procuring a voluntary victim—the dearest object to himself, and to whom he also was the dearest; and the primary spring of Byron's tragedy lies, I conceive, in a sacrifice of that kind having been performed, without obtaining that happiness which the votary expected would be found in the knowledge and power purchased at such a price. His sister was sacrificed in vain."

But surely these arguments are overthrown by one line in Manfred's own speech—

"Though it were
The deadliest sin to love as we have loved."

We must confess, that the Italian confederacy for the *Liberal* places Mr. H[illegible] meaner point of view, to our judgm[illegible] Mr. Galt seems to consider him[illegible] pithy sentences the whole is well [illegible] sed.

"Vanity was mingled with [illegible] dreams. Lord Byron mistook Hu[illegible] notoriety for literary reputation, a[illegible] thought it was a fin[illegible] partner with so renowned a lord. [illegible] however, the worst which can be said o[illegible] that, formed in weakness it could produ[illegible] vexation."

If any one doubts the justice of the [illegible] ing, they have only to read the page[illegible] author states such conviction.

"I have never been able to under[illegible] it has been so often supposed that Lo[illegible] was actuated in the composition of [illegible] ent works by any other motive than e[illegible] perhaps no poet had ever less of [illegible] purpose in his mind during the fits [illegible] tion (for the epithet may be applie[illegible] to him and to the moods in which [illegible] customed to write, than this singul[illegible] passioned man. Those who imag[illegible] had any intention to impair the re[illegible] to religion, or to weaken the hinge[illegible] action, give him credet for far mor[illegible] prospective purpose than he poss[illegible] could have known nothing of th[illegible] main defect of whose character [illegible] every thing, was in having to[illegible] element or principle of purpos[illegible] thing of impulse, and to judge of [illegible] either said or did, as the results of p[illegible] nation, was not only to do the harsh[illegible] tice, but to shew a total ignorance [illegible] racter. His whole fault, the darkes[illegible] those flights and deviations fr[illegible] which have drawn upon him t[illegible] madversion, lay in the unb[illegible] impulses. He felt, but ne[illegible]

"One day, as a frie[illegible] sing with his lordshi[illegible] the moral impressio[illegible] he happened to rem[illegible] view of the Alps in [illegible] the sublimest scene[illegible] is impossible,' sai[illegible] all the west is [illegible] them, to contemp[illegible] Deity without hei[illegible] getting such things a[illegible] 'Hunt,' said his lordship, st[illegible] perception of the sublimity of [illegible] he calls a mountain a great imp[illegible]stor.'

Mr. Galt enters into less detail [illegible] respecting *Don Juan* than any o[illegible] We think a curious and interesti[illegible] might be drawn between that and th[illegible] age: Don Juan is Childe Harold t[illegible] he goes over the same ground, but [illegible] different a spirit! What once excited e[illegible] siasm now gives scope for ridicule —sarc[illegible] take the place of illusions; and if ever [illegible] felt that "a glory was departed from [illegible] earth," Lord Byron was the man.

We now bid farewell to Mr. [illegible] with the intention of again recurr[illegible] pages; but we cannot defer to ano[illegible] the expression of our most cordial [illegible] tion. Good sense, good feeling, a[illegible] taste, go far towards making a good [illegible] pher: he possesses them all. We h[illegible] his work with great delight—[illegible] with mingled regret and admir[illegible] now only necessary to speak o[illegible] nical part: it is handsomely pri[illegible] beautifully engraved portraits of [illegible] the Countess Guiccicoli, and is [illegible] rate in price. It forms the firs[illegible] the National Library; and is [illegible] on which the highest expectat[illegible]